BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 06376 730 3

# GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE DUNCAN STUART FAMILY IN AMERICA

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

25100
80E

Joseph A. Stuart

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

—OF THE—

# DUNCAN—STUART

## FAMILY IN AMERICA.

—O—

OUR BRANCH AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

—O—

TOGETHER WITH A TRACING OF THE ANCESTRY AND ORIGIN OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES.

BY

JOSEPH A. STUART.

1894.

CAXTON PRESS.

The **Genealogical History of the Duncan Stuart Family in America**, by Joseph A. Stuart, was original printed in 1894 by teh Canton Press.

This 1988 reprint edition is published under the auspices of Parker River Researchers, P.O. Box 86, Newburyport, Massachusetts 01950

Parker River Researchers would like to express their appreciation to the Rowley (Massachusetts) Public Library for their cooperation in making this reprint edition possible.

CS 71
.S93
1988x

Reprinted by
THE ANUNDSEN PUBLISHING CO.
108 Washington Street
Decorah, Iowa 52101

*Auburn, California.* *1894.*

*To the Recipient:*—This work was not intended for general circulation, being only an account of such information as the writer, an invalid of past sixty-eight years, could gather concerning his branch of the descendants of Duncan Stuart, and of connecting links in the various chains uniting to form his own immediate family. The press-work being done by himself upon a small, boy's press, the pages filling the entire length of the chase, perfect workmanship cannot reasonably be expected. To his descendants, for whom it was printed, the matter rather than the manner will form its measure of value. To others no excuses are offered for the fullness of personal and family record. With these lines of preface, the book is presented that it may be placed upon your shelves for whatever of value to the public it contains.

JOSEPH A. STUART.

—THE—

# DUNCAN-STUART

## FAMILY IN AMERICA.

—o—

## OUR BRANCH AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

—o—

When commencing investigations in the winter of 1891 for tracing our family lineage back to the first settlers in this country the earliest information we had was from the tales of our grandmother, that they came in "the troublous times of King Charles," or about 1650 to 1660. Our Aunt, Ruth Hobson used to think they came earlier, and that they settled Stuartstown, in the extreme northern part of New Hampshire, the original immigrant, named Charles, fleeing from Scotland with a hundred followers. I find, however, that the grant of Stuartstown, N. H. was given to Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Coleman, *John* Stuart and John Nelson; and as the location must have been a very unsafe one previous to the conquest of Canada in 1760, and the settlement was so weak as to be abandoned after the Revolution broke out, this John could not be the immigrant from whom we descend. Her version of the traditions, however, leads me to conclude that our ancestor was in one of the defeated Scotch armies led into England by Charles Stuart, father or son, and fled here for safety. Both promised immunity from religious persecution to the Covenanters, and they flocked to the aid of each in turn. My aunt and sister say our ancestor was a Covenanter, "coming here to escape persecution;" but as the religious persecution of Covenanters did not begin

till 1662, any evidence of presence here before that time is evidence that our ancestor was a military refugee for acts in favor of Charles I, in 1646, or Charles II, in 1651.

Our traditions have "There was a Henry about that time, who went up country and was never heard from after;" also a Charles, "who went up north with a large party;" and of a Samuel, "who left for parts unknown."

The attention of members of our family has been directed to advertisements in New York papers recurring at intervals of twenty years, for the heirs of Archibald Stuart, as being entitled to property left by Charles and Henry Stuart. Our oldest sister, Sarah W., wrote to other relatives in 1873 that her attention had been directed to a similar one some forty years previously, and that she remembered talking with Aunt Hobson about it at the time, not then knowing the date of this Archibald's immigration. A letter from a claim agent, named Spear, to our brother Robert about the year 1855 set that at rest by giving the date of Archibald's emigration as 1797, and that the Charles and Henry were Surgeons in the British Army during our Revolution, nearly a century after our earliest record.

This earliest record of our grandmother's time was seen in grandmother's desk at Newtown by my sister Ruth as late as 1830. It was a fragment of a deed, dated 1700, giving "to my beloved son, Eben–" (the rest of that name and the name of the donor eaten by mice.) As a family possession, dated the year before the birth, of our great-grandfather Robert, this was presumptive evidence that "Eben-" was his father. Of Robert we knew that in youth he was in the personal service of Gov. Dummer, of Massachusetts, then residing at Newbury, near to Rowley, the birth-place of Robert, and a relative of whom this Robert married.

Of Robert's brothers our traditions say little, while of his

sisters we knew that two married Websters; one married Ezra Clough; and another William Davis, they all settling about him upon parts of his land in Kingston and Newtown. "Squire" Isaac Webster, of Deep Brook came from one of the sisters and "Wildcat" Isaac Webster from the other; but I fail to learn to which each of these is to be credited. I think from the one marrying a Davis came Gilbert and Alfred Davis, the last still a resident of Newtown in 1892, when I visited my birthplace for records in preparing this work.

Of Robert's father's family we knew scarcely anything beyond the traditions of the Charles, Henry and Samuel, and another that at a family gathering at Rowley, Mass., in our great-grandfather's youth, when two aunts, named Carter, started for home afoot with their husbands, the remark was made in explanation that "They were Carters, but had no horses."

Starting with this traditional evidence I have found in my search for confirmation by records the following in Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England*, under:—"Stewart or Stuart, sometimes Steward; Duncan, Newbury, shipwright, had at Newbury, Martha, April 4, 1659; *Charles*, June 5, 1661; James, Oct. 8, 1664; *Henry*, May 1, 1669; *then removed to Rowley and had three more*, and died there at the age of 100 years." In the first Rowley tax list extant, 1691, Duncan is taxed £2. In addition, I learn from Charles H. Preston, Asylum Station, Danvers, Mass., a fellow descendant, that he was an owner of land at Ipswich, Mass., in 1658, and with his wife Ann had Katherine, June 8, 1658, one year earlier than Savage had any account of him; also that at Newbury he had Elizabeth, on Nov. 2, 1662. I obtained the names of the three "Rowley children" from David G. Haskins, Jr., Esq., of Boston, a descendant of Jane, youngest sister of Robert, who married

William Davis, beforementioned as settling on her brother's land in Newtown. Under date of Dec. 10, 1892, he says: "I discovered it about a year ago at Salem in a deed dated April 16, 1718, recorded vol. 37, fol. 230, in which James Stuart, of Boxford, *John* Stuart, of Rowley, *Samuel* Stewart, of Wells, *Ebenezer* Stuart, of Rowley, the only surviving brothers of Charles Stuart, of Newbury, deceased, convey to Stephen Greenleaf certain land; which had been conveyed by our honored father, "'Dunkin Stewart.'" This deed could not have been more satisfactory if it had been drawn on purpose to convey genealogical information to later generations."

On December 11, 1893, just as I came to this point in resetting these first pages for the ninth time, extracts from the *Essex Institute Historical Collections* arrived from my son Sidney E. that in vol. XIV, the records of deaths of First Church, Rowley had "John Stewart, aged 90 years and 8 or 9 months," which would give him a birth date of February or March 1666, and make his birth in Newbury, three years earlier than Henry's. This verbatim record is also from the same source:—"1717. Dunkin Stewart, a$^{bt}$ (it's thot) an 100 years old, Aug$^{st}$ 30;" and "1729. Old widow Stewart, relict of Duncan, July 9."

Mr. Preston sends me a list of deeds by Duncan in the Salem Registry:—

Dec. 12, 1695. Duncan Steward, Rowley, land to son John, of same town.
Feb. 28, 1698. Duncan Steward and wife Anne sold land.
——.—, 1698. Duncan Steward and wife Anne sell land.
Mar. 18, 1698. Duncan Steward of Rowley, late of Newbury, sells land in Newbury.
Feb. 20, 1699. Dunckin Steward of Rowley, sells land in Newbury laid out for son Charles.
Jan. 6, 1707. Duncan Steward of Rowley, husbandman, and wife Ann, sell land in Newbury, laid out at town meeting 2) Oct. 1686 according to minister's rate.
June 20, 1703. Duncan Stewart, of Rowley, and wife Ann, sell land.

In Gage's *History of Rowley* I find that "Shipbuilding was first carried on in Rowley at Rowley landing by Duncan

Stewart and sons, who came from Newbury as early as 1680, and perhaps earlier. Previous to his death he sold his ship-yard to Edward Saunders."

I find queries from various sources as to the birthplace and parentage of Duncan. In answer to my query Mr. W. MacLeod, 112 Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, under date of 21st of April, 1893, writes :—"The Registrar General has handed me your letter of 20th March, in reference to the birth of Duncan Stuart. You do not say in what part of Scotland he was born. There are over 800 parishes, and it will take a long time to search these registers. You send £1. We will do as much as possible under that sum, and will report the result some weeks hence." He reported :—"6th Sept., 1893. We searched all the registers extant of the parishes for the years from 1615 to 1625, taking those having seaport towns, and then the inland parishes. The registers examined included those of Inverness, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Inverurie, Kineff, Katterline, Brechin, Montrose, Monikie, Monifieth, Dunbarney, Errol, Perth, St. Madocs, Anstruther, Dysart, Kirkaldy, Pittenweem, Falkirk, Stirling. The parishes south of the Forth are not places where we should expect to find the name of Duncan Stuart; and besides, the registers begin too late for his period, as do those of the West Coast. The name was not found. The search was carefully and thoroughly made, and was not restricted to the sum named. I regret the result, for there seems no doubt that your printed account of the matter is correct. I am yours truly, WALTER MACLEOD."

As regards the sons of Duncan I find in the *History of Newbury* that Charles was one of the company drafted by Gov. Andros to go north against the Maine Indians. This may be a part of the foundation to Aunt Hobson's tradition mentioned on the first page. Since receiving the report of

Mr. MacLeod and finding a small seaport town on the map named Stuarttown, near Inverness, where he apparently first sought, I have wondered if that might not be the place our ancestor came from instead of went to. Savage says that Sewall in his diary mentions the death of a Captain Stuart early in August, 1693. As Sewall is a Newbury name this is very likely our Charles.

James Stuart, son of Duncan, as he styles himself in the deed of 1718, was born in Newbury Oct. 8, 1664, and with his wife Elizabeth had James, July 19, 1688; Charles, Jan. 16, 1690; then moved to Rowley and had Edward, Sept. 20, 1693; Abigail, Nov. 26, 1695; Solomon, July 24, 1698; Benjamin, Mar. 3, 1700–buried Mar. 20, 1702; David, Jan. 9, 1702–choked to death by a copper coin, Jan. 10, 1706; and at Boxford, Moses, July 9, 1712. In the deed of 1718 he is recorded as of Boxford, and in one of Mar. 17, 1724, as of Bradford, buying back land in Rowley. His wife probably died 29th Dec., 1747, as in the book of deaths in Rowley there is the record of "the wife of James Stewart" dying then. James is recorded, "died, James Stewart in his 86th year, 17th Sept., 1750."

Presumably of his son James I find a marriage record of "James Stewart and Sarah Prime. both of Rowley, 25 June, 1733." Also the marriage record of "James Stewart and Mary Boynton, both of Rowley, 11th Jan. or June, 1742." She was a daughter of Jonathan Boynton and born 21st of Aug., 1720; the marriage dates are from different volumes, vols. VI and XX, of *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, as given to me. This marriage could hardly refer to James, son of Duncan or to his son, on account of disparity in age, but rather to a great-grandson of Duncan. Mary's mother married David Gage, of Bradford, May 12, of the same year. A marriage is recorded of James Stewart and Sarah Prime,

both of Rowley, 25 June, 1733, probably James' son, then 45 years old. James daughter Abigail seems to have married John Yell, of Ipswich, 29 Nov., 1736, she then being 42 years old. His son Solomon, born 1698, and wife Martha have a record of Benjamin, Jan. 26, 1729; Solomon, Jan. 14, 1730; Phineas, Mar. 27, 1732. A Daniel, son of Solomon, was baptised at Salem, middle precinct, now South Danvers, Nov. 24, 1734; also William, in March, 1737.— A Solomon kept a store in Boxford about 1730, where he sold stationery, and later a William was a stationer there. In Boxford is the record of "William Stuart married Abigaell Standly, Mar. 3, 1736; also "George and Sarah Stuart had :—Sarah, July 4, 1745; William, March 24, 1746; George, Dec. 16, 1748." Whether these belong to James' record I could not decide.

I find no record of Henry, so accept our family tradition. He was either known to be dead, or given up as dead by the "surviving brothers of Charles" in their deed of 1718.

The first name mentioned in that deed after James is John Stuart, of Rowley. I find he was born in Newbury in February or March, 1666, three years before Henry. His first wife was named Elizabeth, and died Dec. 20, 1689, nine days after their daughter Elizabeth was born. Both he and James appear at Rowley soon after, and in the first tax list extant in Rowley (1691) John is taxed £1 9s. 4d. In 1695 John is deeded land by Duncan, his father. He appears to have had an Elizabeth for a second wife, as there is record of the birth in Rowley of "Mary Stewart, daughter of John and Elizabeth, 3 Oct., 1699.—[*Essex Inst. Hist. Colls. vols. IV and V*, where it seems the name is spelt with *ew* always, though if unwilling to concede the privilege of changing the spelling of a family name they should have retained the final *d*, as found in Duncan's first deeds. This Mary may have

been the Mary of Rowley, that married Jeremiah Hunt, of Billerica, 12 Aug., 1731, she being then 32 years old. A second daughter by this Elizabeth was Sarah, born 25 Apr., 1712. Sarah seems to have married Ephraim Boynton, also of Rowley, 2 May, 1732. Ephraim was a son of Deacon Joseph and Bridget (Harris) Boynton, born 16 July, 1707. He was dismissed from Rowley Church to Second Church in Lancaster, 19 Feb., 1764. John's oldest daughter, Elizabeth probably married Ebenezer Gove, 28 March, 1728.— John's second wife appears to have died without record in Rowley; but I find a death record of "Mary, wife of John Stewart, died 29 Sept., 1726," that probably was a third wife of this John, as his nephew, Ebenezer's John was but 17 at that time. He appears to have married on 8 March, 1727, Sarah (Clark, of Ipswich) Bailey, the widow of Nathaniel Bailey, who had diedin 1722. By the spelling of one report, John Stewart was a blacksmith in Boxford about 1730, while the Town Clerk says "Sarah, daughter of John Stuart, baptised April, 1729." He probably returned to Rowley before 1736, as his nephew in a deed of that year is styled John Stuart, jr., son of Ebenezer. In Rowley is the death record of "the wife of John Stewart, 7 Feb., 1749," and of the marriage of "Mr. John Stewart and widow Margaret Gage, 5 Sept. 1749," that may refer to him, as from his age and probable retirement from active life he may have been given the title, as also to distinguish him from his nephew of the same name, who would for the same reason be styled John jr. The widow Gage would have been his fourth wife. Another theory of the marriage of the widow Gage to some person of this name with a prefix of "Mr." is given on page 144, but this would seem the more plausible. John died on the 23rd of Decemder, 1756, aged 90 yrs. and 8 or 9 mos.

I get no birth record of Samuel or Ebenezer; (specs they

growed, like Topsy,) nor can I find any data of Samuel, but from records of deeds at Salem (See Appendix C) I learned that Ebenezer accumulated property at Rowley, these deeds placing him as an Innholder at Rowley Byfield, in the corner of Rowley south of Newbury Byfield, and owning land near his inn, one purchase extending to the Bradford line.

In the deed of 1718 the daughters' names are missing, but among my notes is a marriage of Silvanus Wentworth and Elizabeth Stewart, of Rowley, Nov. 3, 1685, when Duncan's Elizabeth would be 23 years old: This, with our story of the daughters that were Carters, previously mentioned, and that there was a Nancy Carter in the household of Captain Robert Stuart during the Revolution, supposed to have been a descendant of one of these sisters, is all I learn of them.

Ebenezer married Elizabeth Johnson May 23, 1698, and from a deed by one of his children I learn that he died before Feb. 23, 1746, making him seventy or more years old at his death. His estate was not settled till 1749, (See Appendix C, bottom of page 146.) Below is as full a tabular record as I can obtain of the births, marriages and deaths of the

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND ELIZABETH JOHNSON STUART.

| NAME | BORN | MARRIED | TO | OF | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sarah | May 10, 1699 | | —— Webster | Kingston | | |
| 2. Robert | Nov. 26, 1701 | Dec. 11, 1727 | Anne Adams | Newbury | 1782 | 80 |
| 3. Richard | Oct. 15, 1704 | | Judith Poor | Boxford | | |
| 4. John | Oct. 20, 1707 | Nov. —, 1732 | Hannah Bailey | Rowley | | |
| 5. Elizabeth | " " " | Feb. 17, 1726 | Benj. Webster | Kingston | before 1746 | |
| 6 Ann | Mar. 27, 1712 | No record | Samuel Lowell | Rowley | | |
| 7. Mercy | No record | Dec. 26, 1734 | Ezra Clough | Kingston | | |
| 8. Mary | Oct. 26, 1715 | Mar. 8, 1737 | Nathl Boynton | Rowley | | |
| 9. Charles | May 31, 1718 | No record | Sarah Fisk | Boxford | | |
| 10. Jane | Aug. 17, 1720 | Dec. 24, 1751 | William Davis | Newtown | | |

Treating of these children of Ebenezer in detail, we have:

1. Sarah, born May 10, 1699; is in the Probate record of Ebenezer's will, as "Sarah Stewart, *alias* Webster." From

her or her sister Elizabeth came "Squire Isaac" Webster, of Deep Brook. He was a second cousin to our father, and his estimable family frequently exchanged visits with ours.

2. ROBERT, born Nov. 26, 1701, our immediate ancestor, will receive extended mention later.

3. RICHARD, born Oct. 15, 1704, is described in deeds as a husbandman and cordwainer. He married Judith, the daughter of Joseph Poor, previous to 1729. In 1737 and in 1744 he bought land of his brother John, and in 1746 he bought his sister Ann's share of their late father's estate.—By the Rowley records Richard had:—Ebenezer, Jan. 3, 1729; Joseph, Aug. 5, 1731. Mr. Haskins found a deed by Richard Stewart, of Leominster, in 1775, conveying to Richard Foster, of Boxford, land in Boxford coming to said Richard's wife, Mary, from the estate of her father, Samuel Fisk, of Boxford. An Ebenezer Stewart witnessed the deed. Mr. Haskins thought this was Ebenezer's Richard, and that he was twice married, but there seems to be no such marriage record in either Boxford or Rowley, nor any death record of his first wife. I think the Richard, of Leominster may have been his son, born later than Joseph. (See Appendix C, page 147.)

4. JOHN, was born with ELIZABETH, October 20, 1707 according to my notes, but by the *Essex Institute Historical Collections* he was born in 1709, with no record of Elizabeth until her marriage. The marriage intentions of John Stewart and Hannah Bailey were published Nov. 10, 1732. She was born June 30, 1709, the daughter of Capt. Jonathan Bailey and his second wife, Sarah (Jewett.) On Feb. 16, 1735 John buys land in Rowley of his father, Ebenezer Stuart. In 1737 he makes a deed to his brother Richard, in which both their names are spelt with *u*, he styling himself John Stuart, jr. He is then of Rowley and mentions his

father, Ebenezer. In a deed in 1744 he is a husbandman, of Newbury, selling land in Rowley to his brother Richard, again mentioning his father Ebenezer. A death record in Rowley of "the wife of John Stewart, 16 Oct., 1752," is very likely of his wife, as in Newbury is a marriage record of "John Steward and Mary Somerby, of Rowley, Dec. 12, 1753." John would then be 44 or 46 years old. I get no record of his death. In the Newbury marriages after his removal to that place are these, that may or may not be of his children :—Richard Stewart and Mary Stickney, July 14, 1748, that are probably the parties making the deed in 1753, supposed by Mr. Haskins to be Ebenezer's Richard and Mary Fisk; Moses Lull and Judith Steward, of Newbury, April 11, 1754; Samuel Burrell and Sarah Steward, Dec. 23, 1754; James Smith and Elizabeth Stewart, Dec. 15, 1757.

The birth of Ebenezer's ELIZABETH is not recorded in the Institute Collections, although her marriage with Benjamin Webster is. In some of my notes I had her as a twin with John, both born Oct. 20, 1707. She may have been born in 1707 and John in 1709, and both being recorded at one time, one date may have been accidentally omitted. She married Benjamin Webster, of Kingston, Feb. 17, 1726, and died before her father. From one of the sisters came Esq. Isaac Webster, of Deep Brook, and from the other came "Wildcat" Isaac Webster, the latter of whom had two sons and four or five daughters, but I fail to learn from which sister they respectively came.

6. Ann, born March 27, 1712, married Samuel Lowell, of Rowley. On Feb. 27, 1746, they convey her share of the estate of "our late father, Ebenezer Stuart" to Richard Stewart, as Mr. Haskins spells it in his letter. It would seem that some of their descendants were in Amesbury in

1823, as a descendant of one of Ebenezer's daughters gave to a son the name of Lowell, for connections in that town.

7. Mercy. This name does not appear in the record of births at Rowley, or in the Institute Collections, but it does appear in the latter as married to Ezra Clough, of Kingston, Dec. 24, 1734, and in Ebenezer's will as "Mercy Stewart, *alias* Clough." They settled on part of her brother Robert's land in Kingston or Newtown. I think my sisters know of descendants to the present day.

8. Mary, of the Rowley birth record, was born Oct. 26, 1715. The Institute Collections have the same record, with a marriage of Nathaniel Boynton and Mary Stewart, both of Rowley, March 8, 1737, taken from Rowley's first book of marriages. She must have died without any heirs before her father, as her name is not mentioned in his will.

9. Charles, born May 31, 1718, was of Rowley in 1749, and according to Mr. Haskins "had married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Fisk, of Boxford, previous to 1742." By the Boxford Town Clerk's letter "Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Noyes) Fisk, was born Dec. 13, 1738." A discrepancy somewhere, as this gives her a husband twenty-four years old when she was but four. There may have been an earlier Samuel Fisk with a daughter Sarah. Mr. Parkhurst found no record of any Charles or Richard Stuart or Stewart in Boxford.

10. Jane, born Aug. 27, 1720, by my notes, or August 7th by the Institute Collections, married William Davis, of Kingston, Dec. 24, 1751, and settled at Newtown. One of her sons was Capt. Ebenezer Davis, of Portland, Me., a Continental Veteran. A granddaughter of his married the father of David G. Haskins, jr. Esq., a lawyer, of Boston, who has freely given me much valuable information. I think that Gilbert and Alfred Davis, the latter still a resident

[o] Brother and niece of Stuart's wife, says Mr. H. Shown by deed of Sept. 15, 1742, from C. Stuart and wife Sarah, dau. of Sam'l Fisk, of Boxford, deceased, to Sam'l Fisk, of Boxford, son of Samuel, deceased; deed witnessed by Ebenezer and Jane Stuart.

of Newton as before stated, with a daughter married near him, and the family of the former now residents of Merrimac, formerly a part of Amesbury, are descendants of Jane.

Robert Stuart, our immediate ancestor, second child and eldest son of Ebenezer, of Duncan Stuart, was born at Rowley, Nov. 26, 1701. In his youth he was in the personal service of Gov. William Dummer, at Newbury, Mass. On Dec. 11, 1727, he married Anne Adams, a relative and co-descendant with the Governor from John Dummer, of Bishopstoke, Eng., he being of the 4th and she of the 6th generation from John through the two brothers Richard and Stephen that came to Newbury in 1638. (See Ancestral Chart, page 108, and Appendix D for Dummer, Sewall, Longfellow and Adams records.) Anne Adams was born April 29, 1705, and was of the 4th generation from Robert Adams, who came to Ipswich in 1635. Robert Stuart took his bride upon the pillion behind him to spend their winter's honeymoon in a log cabin on his land in the Kingston Woods. From deeds on record I find that he owned land in Rowley in 1723, he selling land then; and in 1729 he sold land with buildings in Rowley. (See Appendix E.)

Not being fully satisfied with his location in Kingston Robert Stuart removed to the Newtown Woods between the years 1741, he then being "of Kingston," and 1745, when he is on record in a deed as of Amesbury. (See Appendix E.) He probably desired to get back into Massachusetts, the King having decreed in 1740 that Kingston should be a part of New Hampshire. If that was his object his effort was futile, for the State line was at length established a few rods south of his house. (See Appendix F.)

Our family traditions say that Anne's two brothers, Joseph and Samuel used to visit her frequently, but her father, who was greatly opposed to her going into the wilderness, came

but once, when, finding the cabin uncomfortably cool he set to work stopping the chinks between the logs. They were in the habit of salting down a beef and a hog each fall for poorer neighbors. A relative not naturally so generous as themselves reported to him seeing his wife give a whole strip of pork away, and got for answer that it was put into the barrel for his wife to give to whoever needed it and that he had nothing farther to do with it. He was an early riser, and while making acall upon a neighbor one evening, being told that his turn would come next, as a certain wildcat that had been ravaging the roosts of the vicinity had eaten the last of his (Heath's) hens, he answered that if they got up as early as he did they wouldn't have lost many hens.—On going out at earliest dawn to feed his stock the next day he saw the wildcat jump and seize a hen, and located the cat by the squawking of the hen in an unoccupied cattle manger. By grasping the stanchion beam overhead with his hands he succeeded in bringing his whole weight of over two hundred pounds upon the wildcat at once; but not till the creature had been able to turn and claw his buskins off and bite and scratch his legs badly did he succeed in stamping the life out of it. Carrying the carcass to the house he threw it upon the kitchen hearth, telling his wife to get up and do up his wounds. He was unable to go out of the house again that winter,—but no more hens were lost.

Like his fathers,—and I might add his descendants,—he was always a little in advance of those about him in religion as well as in poltics and became a Baptist, or what was then called a "Schemer." In *New Hampshire As It Is* I find that the first Baptist Church in New Hampshire was organized in 1755 at Newtown. Our great-grandfather Robert Stuart built the first log church, hired and paid Elder Walter Powers, and with Deacon Francis Chase invited all to come

and hear THE TRUTH FREE OF EXPENSE. This was called "Stuart's Church," and claiming to have thus already paid for support of the Gospel he refused to pay his "minister's tax." While he was attending a town meeting, and by the law not subject to arrest for the tax, he learned from his son that the constables, intended to arrest him on the way home. He had his son take both their saddle horses and go home early, saying he would *walk* home later. On the way home the officers overtook him and arrested him in proper form. He at once sat down by the side of the road at the foot of the hill near where the Newton depot now is and told them he was at their service. Being told to mount one of their horses he answered that he should not resist, but if they wanted him on a horse they would have to put him there.— His weight, that served him against the wildcat, came into play again. Being short of stature and quite limp withal as they would try to lift him, they found it a larger job than they were equal to; and as he would not walk, nor could they carry him or demand assistance of the jocular bystanders as he offered no resistance, they left him and took his cattle. This double arrest, after fourteen years litigation, cost the town heavily and practically abolished the minister's tax in that section.

Besides his farming he sometimes chartered small vessels, loading them with products of the farm to sell in the West Indies. His ventures were not invariably successful; for at one time he sent his eldest son, Samuel, with a load of hay for some cattle previously sent to a small island passed on the way by vessels in that trade, intending to supply them with fresh meat. By a delay in the arrival of this hay his stock starved and that scheme proved a failure, to the disgust of the father and probable discomfort of the son.

At the time of Paul Revere's ride to arouse the country

one of the riders drew up at the house and shouted—"Are there any men here?" On receiving "only an invalid" for answer he added, then you are all dead *men* before morning, for the British are out from Boston in great force!" Robert rejoined—"Let them come! There's no one here but a sick old man and some women!" He was then past seventy-three and from asthma was unable to recline for sleep. We had no record of the date of his death or that of his wife. In answer to my enquiry Newton's Town Clerk responds:—"I have carefully searched the records and cannot find the items you wish. The name of Stuart occurs quite frequently in our earliest records, but among the births and deaths at the time you mention, *and for ten years before and after, there is no record.*" (Mr. Myron Kelly says they were burnt in the fire that destroyed the town hall, church and village.) I find that his will was made Aug. 31, 1781, and proved on May 27, 1782. He probably died in the spring of 1782, aged 80. His wife's last sickness was in the summer of 1787, at 82 years. She was deemed a good accountant for that day, an adept at lacework and embroidery, a rare housewife, and one on whom neighbors relied for advice or for assistance in sickness or trouble of any kind. All of her descendants seem to be proud of descent from her.

Robert and Anne Adams Stuart had ten children, the record of whose births has come down to me in the handwriting of the parents upon paper stamped with a crown and G. R. within a simple wreath and outer ring. Of these children the

1st, Samuel, born Nov. 23, 1728, settled at Kingston, N. H. He was part owner of a sawmill there and had some land, though seems to have been not so successful as the others in business; he died at an earlier age. He married Grace, daughter of Richard Hubbard, and had two children: Abigail, who was brought up in the family of her grandpar-

ents. She had married Enoch Brown, of Deerfield, N. H., previous to Aug. 31, 1781. They had two sons and three daughters, one of the sons being Judge Stuart Brown, of Vermont. Samuel's son Samuel, born about 1762, (Kingston's dates are missing,) settled in Kingston and remained there till January, 1812, when he sold his farm and moved to Newport, Me., where most of his children had preceded him. The record of his children will be given later. Samuel, senior, died probably in the autumn of 1767, as administration on his estate was granted to his father on Dec. 2, 1767. Robert's youngest son, Stephen, of Kingston, being appointed guardian to Samuel jr. The widow, Grace, married John Scribner, of Poplin, N. H. (now Fremont.)

The second line in the written record I have is a long dash, suggesting an unnamed birth and death at an interval of two years.

3rd, SARAH, born Oct. 16, 1732. She married Samuel Chase, of Newbury, Mass. From her came Samuel Stuart Chase, of Haverhill, Mass. She was a widow at the time of making of her father's will in August, 1781.

The 4th line has another dash running across the page as if recording another unnamed birth.

5th, ANNE, born Oct. 31, 1736, married Barnard Hoit or Bernard Hoyt, living "up country." A spirited woman, who at ninety used to ride to meeting on horseback.

6th, MARY, born March 11, 1739, married Samuel Chase, of Litchfield; another woman of spirit, who would not turn a finger over to break her father's will, although the girls had little besides their wedding outfits, while the two living sons had a farm each. (See will, Appendix E.)

7th, ELIZABETH, born March 10, 1741, married Stephen Currier, of Southampton, and from her came Weare Clifford, of Lowell, Mass. Weare had a son, Warren, who succeeded

his father as a silk and woolen dyer in Lowell. Weare also had a daughter who is the wife of Frank J. Ladd, a son of Maj. Jonathan Ladd, of Lowell.

8th, ROBERT, born Sept. 30, 1743, married on March 1, 1770, Ruth Currier, born Nov. 2, 1749, daughter of Richard Currier, of Amesbury, Mass., whose father's older brother, David, was ancestor to Jacob Bagley Currier, living in the next house to my sister, Mrs. Ruth E. Varney, in Lowell. Robert's record will be given in full later.

9th, STEPHEN, born Dec. 25, 1745, married Sally Peaslee and settled on the "Kingston Place." His children were: Moses and James, who settled in Maine and became prosperous farmers, Stephen, Eben, Anne, Abigail, who married a Durant, Sarah, who married an Estney, and Elizabeth, a noted preacher of Methodism.

Stephen probably died in the spring of 1817, aged 71, as administration was granted on his estate Aug. 10, 1817 to Moses Stuart. The inventory was $4255. His widow, Sally was mentioned in the settlement of the estate, and by the town Clerk to me as a tax payer at a later date.

10th, Ab. or Eben, with its broad, black dash—so loved and mourned, born some month ending in *er* 1748.

A written record of their children represented here, being a photograph, shows the uncertainty on the part of the aged writers as to spelling the names of themselves and children. The name of their son Robert I find running through the town records for a long series of years signed by him as a selectman invariably *Robert Stuart.* "Spelling Reform" was making appreciable progress—within the family, surely. The photograhs are by a new process by Robert E. Wescott, of Lowell, Mass. The photographic illustrations in this and my second book, contaning extracts from my diary during wanderings over parts of each of the grand divisions of the

globe except Australia are taken from my own sketches in my diary, or from photographs procured at the places represented, and are the first work done under this new Rembrant photographic process.

The number procured for this part of my work, however, being sufficient for my immediate family connections only, and being of little real interest to others except as an illustration of the method, or lack of method, in spelling even their own names, a representation in type will suffice. The record reads thus:—

Samuel Stueard Was Born to
Roboad and Anne Stueart Nouember ye 3–1728

Sarah Stueart October ye 16 yr 1732

Anne Stueart October ye 31 yr 1736
Mary Stueart March ye 11–1739
Elisebeath Stueart March 10–1741
Robeart Stueart September
ye 30- yr 1743
Stephen Stueart Desember ye 25
yr 1745
Ab——— er 1748

The writing is quite evidently by two different hands, that for Robert and Stephen by the father, the mother returning to the task of recording the short life of Ab——, or Ebenezer, the apple of her eye; the heavy line after the letters testifying to the deep feeling of the parent at the loss of her

baby pet. As a sequence Ebenezer, the first child of her son Robert, must not be chastised in her presence.

Samuel's son Samuel, born about 1762, married Hannah Brown, born Sept. 5, 1763, daughter of Daniel Brown and Ruth Whittier, a 3rd cousin to John G. Whittier. Their children were all born in Kingston. They were:—

1. Robert, married twice, had children, moved to Maine.

2. Ruth, born March 17, 1783, married March 14, 1804 Moses Hook, son of Elisha and Sarah (Clark) Hook, born Apr. 19, 1777, died Apr. 2, 1872, aged 95. Ruth died four days later. They had five children:—Moses, Daniel Clark, Horace Hubbard, Ruth Stuart and Sarah Hubbard. Sarah married Charles P. Preston, and was the mother of Charles H. Preston, who contributes this account of his branch.

3. Nathaniel, married a Collins, had a family in Maine.

4. Daniel, had several children, and moved to Maine.

5. Polly, married William Kimball, of Poplin, moved to Vienna, Maine, and had a large family.

6. Grace, married Asa Wood, Brentwood, had six children.

7. Samuel, married Mary Shaw in Maine, had no children.

8. Abigail, married John Wood, of Poplin, had one son.

9. John, born Feb. 18, 1802, married Phœbe Ordway in Maine, Dec. 2, 1824, had several children. Was a captain, and says:—"My father's name was Samuel Stuart. His father died when he was quite young, and grandmother then married John Scribner. Father enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the age of sixteen, and was in three battles.—My brother Robert was a shoemaker and went to Augusta to work. Hearing of cheap farming and timber lands up the Kennebec at East Pond he went there and bought 200 acres of what is now the most productive land in Newport. Robert built a log house, married and moved into it. Our brother Nathaniel subsequently bought half the land, which

is now (1874) owned by his son, John Stuart 2nd. Robert finally sold his half and moved to Etna, where he died.

In 1810 Nathaniel was on the old homestead at Kingston, Daniel was away at work. They concluded to follow their brother to Maine. They sold their farm in January, 1812, and with father, mother and myself, then 10, went over the road with oxen and horses. Nathaniel had two children at the time—Frederick, and Dolly, who married Hiram Ordway. Our brother Samuel afterward followed to Newport, so all the boys were finally in Maine. We had five sons and two daughters. One son is in California, two in Boston, one in Lewiston and one in Orono. Both daughters are dead.'"

"His son in Orono was Hollis Stuart. Two others were Charles and Frank. One daughter married Edwin Moore and left two children."

Robert Stuart's wife, Anne Adams, was from Robert Adams, who was born in Devonshire, Eng. in 1602. He was at Ipswich in 1635 with his wife Eleanor and perhaps two children; in Salem, 1639; in Newbury 1640. His son Sergt. Abraham, on Nov. 16, 1670, married Mary, daughter of Richard Pettingill. She died Sept. 19, 1705; he died Dec. 12, 1714. Their son, Capt. Abraham, born May 6, 1676, married Anne Longfellow, born Oct. 3, 1683, daughter of William Longfellow, who came from Yorkshire, Eng. to Newbury in 1651, was a merchant at Byfield; was Ensign in the Newbury company in the expedition against Quebec in 1690, was wrecked and drowned at Anti Costi; married Nov. 10, 1678, Anne Sewall, daughter of Henry Sewall and Jane, born in England, 1628, daughter of Stephen Dummer, born 1602, third son of John Dummer, of Bishopstoke, Eng. Henry Sewall came in 1634 at the age of twenty in the *Elizabeth and Dorcas;* was first at Ipswich; at Newbury, 1635; married Jane Dummer Mar. 25, 1646. Jane died Jan. 16,

1699; Henry, May 16, 1700. Stephen Dummer came in the *Bevis* from Southampton with his elder brother, Richard in 1638 with his wife Alice (Archer) and four children:— Jane, 10; Dorothy, 6; Richard, 4; Thomas, 2 years. He was a freeman at Newbury in 1639, had Mehitabel, Jan. 1, 1640.

Robert Stuart, eighth child and second son of Robert and Anne (Adams) Stuart is ancestor to our branch of the family. He lived on the home, or "Newtown Place," and was the boy that went to town meeting with his father to hear what was said and see what was to be seen, and boy-like he heard, unnoticed, rather more than some of the men wished him to hear, and his father used the information gained to outwit the officers intending to arrest him.

When the Colonies became aroused to indignation and a determination to resist the tyrany of the King he was made a member of the "Committee of Safety" and Captain of the Minutemen of his town. As his widow, our grandmother, used to relate it to my sister Ruth, he was at work in his field with a horse on the 19th of April, 1775, with his little son, Eben, playing on the ground near by, when the boy exclaimed, "Father, I hear thunder!" He stopped work to listen, and hearing a second discharge, proving it to be the alarm signal, mounted his horse and galloped to the house, stripped off the harness, saddled and mounted again, while his wife brought his equipments, also their five-weeks-old babe for a farewell kiss, rode off to gather his men, shouting to his wife's cousin who was then in his employ—"'Life! You'll have to take care of the farm; for I may never come back!" They hastened to their rendevous near Boston, but were not in season to take part in driving the British into the city, though they helped to hold them there. He held commissions in New Hampshire regiments of troops in the

Continental Army during the Revolution; was with Gen. Sullivan at Long Island; was frequently detailed for recruiting the ranks of his regiment, he having great natural power of persuasion as well as personal local influence. After the war was over he represented his town twelve consecutive years and I found his name running through the town records as selectman for a long series of years. Enquiry at the State Department of New Hampshire as to his service record on the books of the State brought the following:—

"On the Revolutionary rolls at this office it appears that:

1. Robert Stewart was returned as a 1st Lieut. in Capt. John Calef's company on Great Island, Nov, 5, 1775.

2. Robert Stewart, Ensign on Pay Roll of Capt. Benjamin Whittier's company in Col. Jacob Gale's Regiment of Volunteers which marched from the State of New Hampshire and joined the Continental Army in Rhode Island, August, 1778.

3. Robert Stuart.—This name appears among Revolutionary papers as Selectman of the town of Newton, 1781."

In a short history of Newton, N. H., I find that "Captain Robert Stuart was chosen one of a committee of two to hire soldiers in 1780. They were to pay what was necessary to get them. Also that he represented Southampton and Newton, 1780-1." He died June 27, 1819. The writer placed a Memorial Standard upon his grave similar to the Grand Army of the Republic standard, except that the shield was of the form given here, trusting that the resting places of those heroes who made us a Nation will be at some time honored as are those of our comrades of the later struggle who preserved and made us a Free Nation.

During the revolutionary war, while the men-folks were all away, grandmother Ruth Currier Stuart heard a great

commotion at the barn She took the lantern, the tin sides of which, as was the way in those times, were punctured thickly with small holes to throw some light upon surrounding objects while protecting the tallow candle within from the wind, and telling her handmaid, Nancy Carter, to go with her went out to see what was the matter. On looking into the calf pen they saw the glaring eyes of a catamount that was just ready to spring. Quietly telling Nancy to step to one side and doing likewise herself, the catamount leaped between them without touching either and escaped out by the big doors, left open that night in the absence of the men because of their unwieldliness. She died June 21, 1833, at 84 years of age. Her grandson John Stuart, the son of John, was then living in one half of the house and taking care of her, her son Joseph having removed to Lowell, Mass., two years before. Lowell had but just begun to attract the people of the surrounding country as a place for present profitable employment and for future homes. The farm had been sold to a Peaslee at the time of this removal, but it seems full possession was not given till the widow's death.

Robert and Ruth Currier Stuart had ten children. They were :—

| | NAME | BORN | MARRIED | TO | LIVED AT | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | EBENEZER | Nov. 9, 1770 | ——— 1793 | Hannah Rowell | Danbury, N. H. | Dec. 6, 1847 | 77 |
| 2 | RICHARD | Dec. 4, 1772 | ——— 1797 | Sarah Rowell | Haverhill Mass. | Aug. 4, 1840 | 68 |
| 3 | SARAH | Mar. 15, 1775 | ——— 1797 | Richard White | Southampton | | |
| | | | ——— 1815 | PhillipsWhite | " N. H. | | |
| | | About 1836 | | Sam'l Barnard | " | Sept. 13, 1848 | 73 |
| | ROBERT | ——— 177? | | | | ——— | 9 |
| 5 | SAMUEL | Apr, 4, 1780 | Nov 25, 1802 | Mary Sawyer | Haverhill, Mass. | Aug. 6, 1857 | 77 |
| 6 | JAMES | 178? | | | | | 2 dys |
| 7 | JOHN | Oct. 29, 1783 | ——— | Nabby Dow | Newtown, N.H. | ——— 1853 | 70 |
| 8 | JOSEFH | Jun. 12, 1785 | ——— 1809 | Rebecca Bell | Newt'n & Lowell | Mar. 2. 1836 | 51 |
| 9 | MARY | Oct. 22, 1787 | My. 18, 1810 | Joseph French | Conc'rd N.H. & O. | Oct. 25, 1876 | 89 |
| 10 | RUTH | Oct. 28, 1790 | About 1822 | Daniel Hobson | Bradford, Mass. | Feb. 26, 1870 | 80 |

Of these children and their families I give as full a record as I have been able to obtain; thanking those who have

assisted me by sending records of their own branches. It will be observed that we find the same list of names for the children as those given by Duncan and repeated by Ebenezer with the added name of his wife Elizabeth; again repeated by Ebenezer's son Robert, with still others added, taken from Anne Adams' brothers, Samuel and Stephen; again renewed by Robert's son Robert with another Adams name for Joseph, a brother of Anne, and by their children to the present generation; presumptive evidence of direct descent, were there none recorded.

Capt. Robert Stuart's oldest son, Ebenezer, was born Nov. 9, 1770. He was the lad that said "Father! I hear thunder!" thus drawing his father's attention to the signal guns for the assembly of his company of minutemen. Ebenezer was too young to be of assistance on the farm, until the war was nearly over. He married Hannah Rowell in 1796; settled in Danbury, N. H., and had seven children, three of whom married and had families. Game of all kinds frequented the wooded valleys and mountain slopes about him and he became noted as a hunter. He died on Dec. 6, 1847, aged 77. Hannah, his wife, died five years after, at 79 years of age. Their children were :—

| NAME | BORN | MARRIED TO | LIVED AT | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sally | 1797 | | | 1800 | 3 |
| 2 Ebenezer | 1800 | | | 1808 | 8 |
| 3 Hannah | | | | 1828 | 28 |
| 4 Wm. Rowell | 1802 | 1831 Eliza J. Marsh | Danbury, N. H. | 1877 | 75 |
| 5 Richard W. | 1804 | 1833 Eleanor Currier | " | 1846 | 42 |
| 6 Ebenezer | 1808 | | " | 1862 | 54 |
| 7 Robert | 1813 | 1846 Mary A. Marsh | " | 1851 | 38 |

The oldest of these children to marry was the fourth child, William Rowell, who married Eliza Jane Marsh, a daughter of Deacon Thomas Marsh of Hampstead. They had two children :—1, Charles, born in 1833; married Mary Atwood in 1858, a sister to Mr. Atwood living in Billerica, Mass., close to the Lowell line. They live in Danbury, but have

no children. 2, Mary Ann, born in 1838; died in 1864.

Ebenezer's third son and fifth child, Richard W., married Eleanor Currier, in 1833. He was also a Danbury farmer. He died in 1846, aged 42. They had six children:—

| NAME | BORN | MARRIED TO | LIVED AT | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 George W. | 1835 | 1860 Sarah J. Currier | Danbury, N. H. | | |
| 2 Hannah | | | | Infant | |
| 3 Richard W. | 1839 | | | 1866 | |
| 4 Hannah Frances | 1841 | July. 4 1866 Stillman Clark, Esq | " | | |
| 5 Eleanor L. | 1844 | | | 1846 | 2 |
| 6 Mary Jane | 1846 | 1866 Alonzo Messer | " | | |

His son, George W., born in 1835, married in 1860, his cousin, Sarah J. Currier. They have eight children:—Lilla, Addie, Eleanor, Lucretia, Georgianna, Grace Frances and the twin boys, Herbert and Herman, now about twelve or fourteen years old, upon whom seems to rest the responsibility of continuing the Danbury branch of the family name.

Richard's fourth child, Hannah Frances, born in 1841, married on the Fourth of July, 1866 Stillman Clark, Esq., a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic who established himself in the legal profession at Danbury and became Postmaster of his town. Their children are:—Eva J., Iza May and Annie Garfield.

Richard's fifth child, Mary Jane, born in 1846, married Alonzo Messer in 1866. They have one son, Charles.

Ebenezer's fifth son and seventh child, Robert, born in 1813, in 1845 married Mary Ann Marsh, a sister to Eliza Jane. He died in 1851; she died in 1878. Their only child, Alvin, born in 1847, married Delilah Smith and left Danbury some years ago to keep a hotel at Kennebunk Beach, Me. They have no children.

Capt. Robert's second son, Richard, born Dec. 4, 1772, married Sally Rowell, a sister to Hannah. They settled on a fertile farm in the eastern part of Haverhill, Mass., and were quite successful in accumulating property. He died

Aug. 1840. Sarah, his wife, born Jan. 22, 1769, died Nov. 3, 1845. Their only child, Robert, born Oct. 15, 1797, by his father's will as recorded at Salem received this after provision had been made for the widow. Robert married Mary Pillsbury, born Oct. 10, 1799. He died Nov. 7, 1858; his wife died June 11, 1882. They lived but a short distance from his father's, and their only child, Richard, or "Little Dick," born Dec. 1, 1825, made either house his feeding ground. Though of one generation later he was the nearest to my age of the several families, he being but six days the elder. He married Adaline Bartlett, who was born in 1827 and died Dec. 6, 1870, leaving two daughters. "Little Dick" died Aug. 4, 1880, just forty years after his grandfather, for whom he was named. Their oldest daughter, Mary Anna, born Oct. 22, 1848, married Sept. 16, 1874 Stephen F. Chase, of Haverhill, born Feb. 5, 1848. They have one son, Flavius S., born Aug. 23, 1876, The second daughter, Ada B., born Oct. 23, 1852, married Jan. 28, 1886 Richard Sargent, born Aug. 11, 1850. They live at Merrimac, Mass. My informant failed to report any children.

Capt. Robert Stuart's third child, Sarah, born March 15, 1775, was the five weeks old babe held up for her father's farewell kiss as he mounted his horse to gather his men at the opening scene of the Revolution. In 1797 she married Richard White, 13th child of Hon. Phillips White, a great-greatgrandson of one of the first settlers of Ipswich, Newbury and of Haverhill, Mass., who came from London in the "Mary and John" in 1634; he being a grantee, the writer of and witness to the original Indian deed of Haverhill, in 1640. They lived at Southampton and kept a tavern in the old "Graves House." Her husband died in October, 1814. In 1815 or 16 she married Phillips White, son of Nathaniel, and a nephew of her first husband. He was a sea capatin,

but left the sea upon his marriage and opened a store at the old tavern stand. Her second husband died and she married Samuel Barnard about 1836. She had six children—

BY RICHARD WHITE :—

| NAME | BORN | MARRIED TO | LIVED AT | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ruth | | | | | 6 1-2 |
| 6 Sarah | 1798 | Rufus Hills | | 1822 | 24 |
| 3 Rebecca | | | | | 3 mos |
| 4 Ruth | My. 1804 | Dr Ezra Gale | | July, 1841 | 37 |
| 5 Richard | Jun. 1807 | Sarah Gale | | 1865 | 58 |

BY PHILLIPS WHITE :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Phillips | Feb. 1817 | My. 1838 | Hannah Brown | | |

Of Sarah Stuart's children by her first husband, the second, Sarah, born October, 1798, married Rufus Hills; had two daughters, one of them named Louise, and died March, 1823. The fourth child, Ruth, born in May 1804, married Dr. Ezra Gale and had seven children, one of whom, Rebecca, the youngest, born in 1841, married in 1863 her second cousin, John Hobson, of Bradford, Mass., and died Aug. 19, 1871, leaving two of her three children. Ruth died in July 1841. Sarah's fifth child, Richard, born in June 1807, married Sarah Gale and had three children; he died at 58.

By her second marriage, (to Phillips White,) she had but one child, Phillips White, born Feb. 21, 1817. He married May 17, 1838, Hannah Moody Brown, born Aug. 12, 1820. They live at Exeter Depot and have :—1. Hannah M., born Jan. 17, 1840, married Mr. Merrill. 2. Phillips, Jr. born July 18, 1842, married April 16, 1873 Mary, daughter of John and Catherine Palmer, of Exeter, N. H.; they have one child, Kate Palmer, born Feb. 21, 1874. 3. Charles Stuart, born March 27, 1848. 4. William Kirke, born March 27, 1859.

Sarah (Stuart White Barnard) died Sept. 13, 1848, aged 73 years. The following extract from *The Trumpet*,

the organ of Universalism in New England in noticing her death expresses sentiments in regard to her character that met with general endorsment:—

"The elder preachers of Universalism will well remember Mrs. Sally Barnard, of South Hampton, N. H., formerly the Widow White. She was for many years a devout and zealous Universalist; and we were quite sure to see her at the session of the Rockingham Association if it met anywhere in the vicinity of her residence. We remember well that in the year 1828, at one of the public meetings of that Association, she was the only female present. She was a woman of very exemplary life; pure in spirit; actively benevolent; forbearing toward the infirmities of others; faithful and industrious in her sphere of life; always doing good and making others happy. The predominant passion of her nature was kindness; her countenance itself was a benediction."

The clergyman officiating at her funeral said in the same paper: "She was the very first and *only* woman who *dared* attend a Universalist meeting in South Hampton when Father Ballou preached there nearly half a century before her death. Richard White, her first husband, took Father Streeter home to dinner with him one sabbath noon, at some distance from the place of meeting, while the hotel keeper near by refused to even *sell* him anything to eat,—public prejudice being *almost* omnipotent against harboring a Universalist preacher." The old Covenanter blood filled her veins as it did her Baptist grandfather's.

Capt. Robert's fifth child, Samuel, born April 4, 1780, on Nov. 25, 1802, married Mary Sawyer and lived at Haverhill, Mass. During a portion of his life I believe he was engaged in some business at Danbury, N. H. but returned to Haverhill, before 1845 as at that time he was residing in

a house he had recently built there. He died Aug. 6, 1857, aged 77; Mary, his wife, died Feb. 24, 1871. They had six children:—

| | NAME | BORN | MARRIED | TO | LIVED AT | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Amos | Nov. 27, 1803 | | | | May 21, 1816 | 12 |
| 2 | Mary | Aug. 3, 1805 | | | | " | 11 |
| 3 | Robert | Jan. 23, 1810 | March 1833 | Mary Kimball | Haverhill | Oct. 8, 1845 | 35 |
| 4 | Marilla | Nov. 15, 1811 | Feb. 22, 1832 | Geo. W. Lee | " Mass. | Dec. 7, 1837 | 26 |
| 5 | Amos | July 10, 1818 | | | | July 29, 1822 | 4 |
| 6 | Samuel | | Dec. 31, 1840 | Alice Wheeler | " | May 4, 1890 | 72 |

The oldest of these to grow up, Robert, married Mary Kimball, who died, leaving one son, Charles Henry. This Charles died unmarried. Robert died Oct. 8, 1845. Like most of the people in the vicinity of Haverhill he was a shoemaker.

Samuel's next, Marilla, born Nov. 15, 1811, died on the seventh of December, 1837. She married George W. Lee. They had Marilla, born Nov. 26, 1834, died July 22, 1865; Caroline M., born March 31, 1835. These both married and had families. Marilla married Justin Turner Cook on Sept. 18, 1849, and had Harry Lee Cook, born Aug. 18, 1850, who on Nov. 11, 1873 married Inez Janette Noyes and had George Howard Cook, born Oct. 31, 1874. Marilla Lee Cook's other children were Marilla Stuart Cook, born Jan. 17, 1856, (2?) died Feb. 22, 1868; Elizabeth Jane Cook, born March 23, 1854; Agnes Aubun Cook, born August 7, 1859. The other married daughter, Caroline Matilda Lee, married John Hamilton Chase on March 13, 1853, and had Florence Melissa Chase, born Feb 18, 1858.

Of Samuel's twins, Amos and Samuel, born July 10, 1818, Amos died July 29, 1822, at four years old. Samuel married Alice Webster Wheeler on Dec. 31, 1840. They had Willis, born April 18, 1842, and died Nov. 12, 1875, unmarried. He served in the 62nd Reg. Mass. Vol. in the war in support of the Union; Miriam Frances, born March

8, 1843,—unmarried; Walter, born Jan 24, 1845; served in Co. F, 50th Reg. Mass. Volunteers during the Rebellion, and died unmarried Dec. 29, 1878; Allison Wheeler Stuart, born March 25, 1851. Allison is a teacher of music, loving his profession and practicing it to the exclusion of other interests; is unmarried, and living in Haverhill with his sister and their widowed mother. Samuel was also in the "shoe business," being engaged during the first years of his married life in the store of his uncle, Daniel Hobson, preparing work for distribution among farmers and others of the surrounding country to be finished into shoes. Later in life he appeared to be conducting business on his own account. He spent the whole of his active business life in this hive of shoemakers, gave two promising boys to his country for the preservation of its existence, and died May 4, 1890, aged 72. The widow is still living, with her daughter Frances and son Allison at her side to render her remaining years happy by their loving care.

Capt. Robert Stuart's seventh child, John, born Oct. 29, 1783, married Nabby Dow and lived at Newtown in the house upon the opposite side of the road from his father.—He afterward removed to Lawrence,—was there in 1848,—thence to Lowell for a short time; was at Boston in April, '49, at the time of the exodus to California; afterward, went to Aroostook County, Maine, to clear up a farm left in his possession while speculating in wild lands. Feeling that he was coming down with fever he took refuge with his Maine cousins, the sons of Stephen, and died with them in 1853, aged 70. I think the widow died while with her daughter, Louisa Davis, at Byfield, where the latter kept a boarding house for students of Dummer Academy. It was at the house of the principal of that Academy that Gov. Dummer lived while Louisa's greatgrandfather was in his service, and

near to the estates bought by Ebenezer mentioned in earlier pages of this work. The loss of the proper Town Record by the fire prevents my giving the date of even the year of John's marriage, as it does the time of the year for others of the family, and also dates concerning his children. John had nine children. They were :—

| NAME | BORN | MARRIED | TO | LIVED AT | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Betsey | 1806 | | | | Oct. 11, 1819 | 13 |
| 2 John | about 1808 | | Nancy Tilton | | ? | |
| 3 George | | | Emeline " | | Dec 21, 1873 | |
| 4 Newell | | | | | | |
| 5 Louisa | | | | | | |
| 6 Charles | 1819 | | | | Apr. 28, 1838 | 19 |
| 7 Hiram | | | | | | |
| 8 Hazen | | | | | | |
| 9 Frank | July, — 1331 | | | | Apr. 3, 1833 | 2 |

The first of these, Betsey, died of lockjaw Oct. 11, 1819, from the bite of a bat. She was thirteen years old. John, the second, born at Newtown about 1808, married Nancy Tilton; lived for a time at Southampton in the old White house, where his two oldest children, Anne Elizabeth and John Franklin were born, both of whom died young. He lived at Newtown in the widow's half of the old homestead house at the time of his grandmother, Ruth Currier Stuart's death, in 1833. His third child, Josephine A., was born here soon after the grandmother's death. He was a harness maker and removed to Amesbury, a place that had already become noted for its carriage manufacturing; was there in 1845. They removed to Worcester, Mass. from here, and after the marriage of their only remaining child, Josephine to Dr. Brennan, about 1852, removed to Philadelphia, Pa. George, the third of John's children, married Emeline, a sister to Nancy Tilton. He was a carriage blacksmith, and with his brother John had a two-story shop on the third side of the triangular common fronting the two houses and just at the edge of "The Thicket." Here the anvil's merry ring

sounded loudly through the open doors of the lower story, while the more quiet stitch of the saddler went on above.— The thicket of three score years ago is gone; the old site of the shop also is naked; the beauty of the level common in front of the houses is marred by deep grade-cuts of the highways; and the houses are aged and empty. George's two children were born at Newtown. The elder, George Edwin, born in 1837, died April 7. 1881, aged 44 years. He was a veteran of the war for the Union. Elizabeth, born June 12, 1841, married Chandler Perham and lived at Bradford, Mass. They had:—1, George Stuart, born August 1, 1871, died 6 days old; 2, Grace Emma, born July 14, 1876, died Dec. 4, 1878; 3, Frank Stuart, born Feb. 4, 1881, now living with his widowed mother, whose husband died June 4, 1890. George, her father, died Dec. 21, 1873, at Lynn, Mass., having been in charge of the Almshouse and House of Correction at that place for several years. He had been in charge of almshouses at several places previous to 1860. During and after the war he had charge at Tyngsboro, Groton and North Andover, at each of which there were insane persons requiring restraint; at Groton there were several, some of whom needed the additional security of iron bars. His wife died a few years after, while living with her daughter Lizzie at Bradford. Thefourthchild of John, Newell, was of a genial disposition and won the good will of all with whom he came in contact. He took employment with the North West Fur Trading Company, and died out west just before he was to have married. John's fifth, Louisa, married Gilbert Davis and lived at or near Dummer Academy at one time, and boarded students attending it. It was at the house of the Principal of that academy that Gov. Dummer lived when Louisa's greatgrandfather was in his service, and near to the estates bought by Ebenezer. I learn that they

lived more recently at Merrimac (old West Amesbury.)—John's sixth, Charles, died April 28, 1838, aged 19. The next, Hiram, born about 1825, died young; Hazen, the eighth, married and died, leaving one child; Frank, the last, died April 3, 1833, at 21 months.

Capt. Robert Stuart's eighth child, Joseph, was born June 12, 1785. When a youth he attended Atkinson Academy and fitted himself for teaching. In this he took rank as very successful. He taught in New Chester, (now Hill,) Hampstead, Amesbury, Haverhill and other towns. While at New Chester he boarded in the family of Col. Kimball, father of Dr. Gilman Kimball, well known as an eminent physician and surgeon, the friendship then formed lasting through life, extending and continuing to "Master" Stuart's family after his death. At Haverhill he boarded at the poet J. G. Whittier's father's. In the autumn of 1809 he married Rebecca Bell, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Bell, of Amesbury, and granddaughter of Hon. Phillips White, through whom her children can claim descent from William White, Thomas Emerson, Hon. Samuel Appleton, and Edward Gilman, first settlers of Ipswich; Rev George Phillips, a first settler of Watertown and ancestor of the founders of the Phillips Andover and Exeter Academies; and Lieut. Gov. Samuel Symonds. The record from which I obtained this information gave also "a daughter of Gov. Winthrop." In my investigations to ascertain what daughter of which Gov. Winthrop was the mother of Ruth Symonds I learned from one of Gov. Winthrop, Sr.'s letters to his son, Gov. Winthrop, Jr. of Connecticut, that he had no daughter that married Samuel Symonds. Further search brought out the fact of his marriage with Mary Read, (the widow Eppes at the time of her marriage to Lt. Gov. Symonds,)—a sister-*in-law* to Gov. Winthrop, Jr.,—hardly a daughter to a brother-*in-law's*

father; though close intimacy between the families might lead to such an inference. Joseph Stuart took charge of the homestead farm after his marriage, but taught at Amesbury one or two winters after at the earnest request of the citizens of that town. He lived at the Newtown homestead five years, and in the winter of 1814 moved to South Hampton to take charge of his elder sister Sarah's public house at the death of her first husband, Richard White. Richard was a son of Hon. Phillips White, and therefore an uncle to Joseph Stuart's wife Rebecca, making Richard's wife, Sarah Rebecca's aunt, while at the same time she was her sister-in-law. Other connections occurred among the White and Phillips families with the children of Joseph Stuart by ties of blood through their mother, Rebecca Bell. Rebecca's greatgrandfather, William White, married Sarah Phillips, and his brother Samuel married Ruth Phillips. This latter marriage had no especial bearing upon us; but William's older sister Hannah married Sarah's brother, Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, and became the mother of the founders of the Andover and Exeter Phillips Academies; so that Sarah was aunt to the founders, and her son Phillips a cousin to them on both sides of the house, his daughter Rebecca a second, her daughter Rebecca Bell a third, and *her* children those distant relatives called fourth cousins. Hannah White had good grounds for pride in her progeny. Besides these academy founders, Samuel and John Phillips, through her son William she was grandmother to Lt. Gov. William Phillips, and through her daughter Abigail, wife of Josiah Quincy, Jr., the greatgrandmother of President Quincy, of Harvard.

Regarding the Hon. Phillips White, the grandfather of Rebecca Bell Stuart, my mother, I find in a sketch of his life in her handwriting in my possession that he was born on the

8th of November, 1729, at Haverhill, Mass. In another sketch, printed in the *Exeter News Letter* of June 10, 1844, the date of his birth is recorded as Oct. 28, 1729; the later date is probably the earlier, corrected to New Style. From the two records I learn that the parents of Phillips died when he was quite young, his father when he was but eight years old. He was the ninth child of William and Sarah Phillips White. He was principally self-taught. On May 11, 1749 he married Ruth Brown, of Newbury, born March 15, 1729. At his marriage he moved upon a farm owned by his wife, her sister and her brother. After some years he removed to Newburyport, where he commenced trade.—He used to take New Hampshire bills in his trade, they not being current in Massachusetts at the time, and would go to Portsmouth at night and exchange with parties there for current money of his own state. By this means he monopolized the trade from New Hampshire people. He once said that he and his wife rarely dined together for years by reason of that practice. In 1755 he was an officer in the French War at Lake George. In 1765 he bought a farm in South Hampton, which he made his place of residence till his death, which occurred June 24, by my mother's account, and Aug. 11, 1811, by that of the *News Letter*. Hannah, his wife, died July 9, 1797, and he married Sarah, widow of Dr. Levi Dearborn, of North Hampton. Sarah died Aug. 8, 1808.

At the commencement of the Revolution Phillips White at once took sides with his countrymen and was zealous in his patriotism. He was a member of the Provincial Congress that adopted the first Constitution in this country after the commencement of the Revolution. This congress was held at Exeter, in and for the colony of New Hampshire, Dec. 21, 1775, and the Constitution was adopted Jan. 7, 1776, six months before the Declaration of Independence, and before

any of the sister colonies had ventured on such an assumption of Independence. He was one of the Committee of Safety; was many years a member of the Legislature; was Speaker of the House; was appointed Judge of Probate for Rockingham County in February, 1776, and continued in that office till 1790. On April 27, 1778, he was chosen to meet others in Convention at Concord, June 10, 1778, for the purpose of forming a plan of Government for the State; was elected a Representative in the Congress of the United States in 1780; and in 1781 was chosen to meet in another Convention in Concord, on the first Tuesday in June, for the purpose of forming a plan of Government for the future well being of the people of this State. (New Hampshire.)

When asked how he liked his son Richard's choice for a wife, it is said that he answered "We got the best dinner on the route at Madam Stuart's, of Newtown, when we were running the State Line; and her daughter will make him a good wife." I may therefore add to the record of the *News Letter*, that he was probably one of the Commission on the part of Massachusetts, to survey the original line according to the decree of the King.

From my mother's sketch I copy the following:—

The eleventh of May, 1749, at night,
Ruth Brown was married to Phillips White.

They had thirteen children, only three of whom survived their parents. These, and their children were:—

1. JOHN, born May 16, 1750, died in Amesbury in 1775, leaving two sons, the younger of whom died in infancy; the other in October, 1806, the day he was 36 years old, leaving five children:–Ruth, Elizabeth, Sarah, William and John Langdon.
2. WILLIAM, born Jan. 12, 1752, died July 2, 1806, at 56 years of age, at South Hampton, N. H.

3. Phillips, born Sept. 17, 1753, graduated at Harvard in 1772; lost overboard at sea on his return from London, Oct. 8, 1774, aged 21 years.
4. Ruth, born July 8, 1755, married Robert Long, of Newburyport, died April 28, 1801. She had eleven children:
    1. Mary, married Samuel Brown, died May 8, 1801, leaving two daughters.
    2. Rebecca, married James Wood, died at about 22 yrs., leaving one son.
    3. Robert, married Elizabeth Carr, died in May, 1806, leaving two sons.
    4. Ruth, married Samuel Brown, died May 8, 1809, leaving three children.
    5. William, who went to sea and died at the age of 19.
    6. Lydia, married S. Dodge, and 2nd, Mr. Piper; she had four children.
    7. Eunice, married Samuel Brown, (Ruth's widower?) had one son.
    8. Charles, married Elizabeth Knapp. She died and left two children.
    9. Frances, married Henry Pardee. She died, and left one daughter.
    10.–11. Thomas and Harriett, who died in infancy.
5. Nathaniel, who died in infancy.
6. Molly, born Jan. 20, 1759, married Stephen Gorham, of Boston; she died in 1827, at the age of 68, having had seventeen children; only three survived her.
7. Nathaniel, born March 8, 1761, married Tabitha Morrill, resided many years in Portsmouth, and died in Deerfield, N. H., Sept. 27, 1806. He had seven children:—
    1. Phillips, who followed the sea in his youth, married his uncle Richard's widow Sarah (Stuart,) and died, leaving one son, Phillips. (See p. 28.)

2. Sarah, died of yellow fever at the age of fourteen.
3. Lydia, who married Charles Hodge.
4. Nathaniel, who married Elizabeth Jenness. They had two children.
5. Mary, who married Mr. Houghton.
6. Theophilus Morrill, who married Miss Wells.
7. John Thomas, who married Cynthia ——.

8. Gilman, who died in infancy.

9. Rebecca, born Nov. 15, 1764, married Rev. Benjamin Bell Oct. 16, 1784, died Feb. 25, 1803; had six children:
   1. Rebecca, born Dec. 4, 1785, died aged ten days.
   2. Rebecca, born Dec. 9, 1786, married Joseph Stuart in 1809; their children's record will be given hereafter.
   3. Benjamin, born Nov. 25, 1788, married Mary Caldwell. He was a chemist, and was the first in this country to discover an economical process for making sulphuric acid; losing all the hair from his head during his experiments, and killing all vegetation about what was called "Ben. Bell's Brimstone Mill" in a lonely field in the suburbs of Newburyport. Afterward he turned his attention to devising a method for the manufacture of tartaric acid; was engaged in that manufacture in 1841 at Charlestown, Mass. He retired from business and removed to Philadelphia, Pa. after the death of his wife. They had six children; of whom were Mary J., who married Mr. Fifield, of Charlestown, Mass.; Charles, who died from over-study at Harvard; and William Wilberforce.
   4. William, born June 14, 1791, married Elizabeth Dow; was a Universalist minister; at one time went to North Carolina, but could not preach Slavery.—Three of his nine children lived to marry; Charles; Rebecca, who married a Mr. Sargent, of Boston;

and Mary Jane, who married in Illinois, I think.

5. Thomas, born April 19, 1793, died May 23, 1794.
6. Phillips White, born Sept. 14, 1795; went to sea; not heard from since October, 1823.

10. Gilman, born Aug. 9, 1766, married Elizabeth Brown; resided in Newburyport many years; was a resident of New Bedford, Mass., in 1844. They had ten children:—
    1. Elizabeth, married Dr. Johnson.
    2. Thomas, born October, 1795.
    3. Gilman, married —Soule; died, leaving no children.
    4. Phillips, who died at sea.
    5. Gorham, who died at sea.
    6. Mary Ann, married ——.
    7. Adeline, married Mr. Mullikin; had three children.
    8. Edward Little, married ——.
    9. Lydia, died aged 15 years.
    10. William, born in June, 1814; died.
11. Thomas, born Sept 4, 1768; died Aug. 22, 1792 or 93.
12. Lydia, born June 10, 1770; died Sept. 2, 1779.
13. Richard, born July 10, 1772, married Sarah Stuart.—In addition to the children of Richard and Sarah White, given on page 28, my mother notes a sixth, Phillips, born Sept. 1, 1812; died aged 20 months. Richard died on October 12, 1814.

Of the five first settlers of Ipswich spoken of as ancestors of Hon. Phillips White, tradition says William White came from Norfolk Co., England, and was of Anglo Saxon origin. He landed at Ipswich in 1635. The bounds of Ipswich and Quascacunquen (Newbury,) were laid out that year, and of those who moved to Newbury were Rev. Thomas Parker, Nicholas Noyes, (a young man whose descendants claim to have been the first to step ashore at Parker River Landing,) Henry Sewall, William White, William Moody and Richard

Kent. In 1640 he removed to Haverhill, being one of the grantees of the original Indian deed, which is in his handwriting and witnessed by him. He was born in 1610, and died Sept. 28, 1690. His first wife, Mary, died Sept. 22, 1681, and on Sept 21, 1682 he married the widow, Sarah Foster, who removed to Ipswich after his death, and died in 1693. The records and history of Haverhill show him to have been a man of consequence among the early settlers.

*JOHN*, the only son of William White, was born in 1639 or 40. He married Hannah French at Salem, on Nov. 25, 1662; died at Haverhill, Jan. 1, 1668-9, leaving an only son, JOHN, born March 8, 1663-4, who married Lydia, the daughter of Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, Oct. 24, 1687. John and Lydia Gilman White had fourteen children :—

I. JOHN, born Sept. 21, 1688, died Aug. 19, 1705.

II. Mary, born June 24, 1690, married James Ayer, of Haverhill, May 10, 1711, and died in 1777.

III. HANNAH, born in 1691, and died in 1775; she married Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, Jan. 17, 1711-12; was mother to the academy founders spoken of on page 35, which gives her record.

IV. WILLIAM, born Jan. 13, 1693-4, married June 12, 1716 Sarah Phillips, daughter of Samuel Phillips, goldsmith, of Salem, sister of Rev. Samuel, who married William's sister Hannah. William died Dec. 11, 1737. They had eleven children :—

1. William, born April 12, 1717, was a merchant in Boston, and died in 1773.
2. Samuel, born Sept. 16, 1718, married Sarah Brown. He died in Haverhill, Aug. 21, 1801. They had :—
   1. Mary, married Moses Brown, of Newburyport.
   2. Anna, married Dr. Salstonstall in 1780; had Hon. L. Salstonstall, of Salem. She died in 1841.

3. Rebecca, married James Duncan, of Haverhill, had Col. J. H. Duncan. She died in 1836 or 37.
4. Sarah, married David How, of Haverhill, died in 1833. Left no children.
5. Samuel, died Dec. 12, 1808.
6. Susannah, born Dec. 2, 1761, married John White, grandson of Samuel White, who married Ruth Phillips; died in Haverhill April 16, 1786. She had Col. Charles White, of Haverhill.

3. John, born Feb. 7, 1719-20, died at Methuen, 1800; had Hon. Daniel A. White, of Salem, Mass., who had Hon. John H. White, of Lancaster, N. H.
4. Nathaniel, born Nov. 24, 1721, died young.
5. Sarah, born Sept. 17, 1723, died at 2 days old.
6. Timothy, born Sept. 23, 1724, died in Plaistow, N. H.
7. Mary, born April 30, 1726, married Mr. Chandler; left no children.
8. Sarah, born March 9, 1727, married Mr. Thompson, of Billerica; left no children.
9. Phillips, whose record I have given.
10. Ebenezer, born Aug. 2, 1731, died five days old.
11. Anna, born Oct. 24, 1732, died June 26, 1737.

V. Samuel, born Dec. 23, 1695, married Ruth Phillips, sister of Rev. Samuel Phillips, died February, 1777; had John, who married Elizabeth Gilman, and their son John married Susannah White, who was the mother of Col. Charles White, of Haverhill, mentioned above.

VI. Nicholas, born Dec. 4, 1698, died in Plaistow, N. H., in September, 1772.

VII. Timothy, born Nov. 13, 1700. He was a minister of the Gospel in Nantucket, where he was married. He died in Haverhill in February, 1765.

VIII. ELIZABETH, born Nov. 16, 1702, married a minister of the Gospel at Rochester, N. H. She died at that place in January, 1776.

IX. JAMES, born on April 16, 1705, resided in Atkinson, N. H., and died at that town in May, 1783. He had a daughter who married Maj. Sprague, formerly of Salem, Mass.

X. JOHN, born Sept. 8, 1707, died at Haverhill May 10, 1715.

XI. JOSEPH, } born Oct. 21, 1709. { Joseph died Apr. 4,
XII. ABIGAIL, } { 1713. Abigail married Moses Hazen March 5, 1727-8, died at Haverhill in December, 1792.

XIII. LYDIA, born Sept. 11, 1711, and died young.

XIV. JOANNA, born March 31, 1714, died Nov. 2, 1714.

I have mentioned previously that among the ancestors of Hon. Phillips White were five first settlers of Ipswich. Of these, I have given a somewhat full family record of William White, with members of which the older members of our own family were quite intimate. Another of the five first settlers, EDWARD GILMAN, (father of Hon. John Gilman, grandfather of Lydia Gilman, who married John White,) came from Norfolk, England to Hingham, Mass.—thence to Ipswich—and from there to Exeter before 1652. Of his children, (besides Counsellor John,) were Edward, Moses, and two daughters, one of the daughters marrying an ancestor of Judge Cushing of the Supreme Court of the United States. Gov. Gilman was a grandson of Daniel Gilman, a grandson of the Counsellor.

REV. GEORGE PHILLIPS, the ancestor of Sarah Phillips, the mother of Hon. Phillips White, was born in Raymond, Norfolk Co., England. He came to this country in 1630, in company with Gov. Winthrop, and lived for a time at

Charlestown, Mass., "many of them in tents and wigwams, their meeting place being abroad, under a tree," says Roger Clap. Mr. Phillips and several others, with Sir Richard Salstonstall, afterward settled Watertown and organized a church July 30, 1630, under Mr. Phillips as pastor. He remained with them till his death, July 1, 1644. His eldest son, Rev. Samuel Phillips, was born in Boxford, England, in 1625; graduated at Harvard in 1650, and was settled in Rowley in 1651. He married Sarah Appleton, daughter of Hon. Samuel Appleton, another of the first settlers of Ipswich. Samuel continued in the ministry at Rowley forty-six years and died greatly loved and lamented, April 22, 1696, aged 70. Of his two sons, George, the younger, graduated at Cambridge in 1686, and settled in the ministry at Brookhaven, L. I. Samuel, the elder, learned the goldsmith's trade and settled in business at Salem, Mass. Samuel was born March 23, 1658, and died Oct. 13, 1722. He married Mary Emerson, granddaughter of Thomas Emerson, another of the first settlers of Ipswich, and daughter of Rev. John Emerson, of Gloucester, a graduate of Harvard in 1656.—Rev. John married Ruth Symonds, a daughter of Lt. Gov. Samuel Symonds, whose wife was Mary Read,—the widow Eppes.—(See p. 34.) Samuel and Mary Emerson Phillips had two sons and four daughters:—Samuel, John, Sarah, Ruth and two that died young. All but John married children of John White, of Haverhill.—(See p. 35.) Samuel, the eldest, was born Feb. 28, N. S. 1690; took his first degree at Harvard in July, 1708, at 18 years of age; taught school at Chebaco for a year after, and then returned to his father's in Salem, in order to study for the ministry. After preaching transiently in various towns he was invited to the South Parish in Andover, and began to preach there in April, 1710, in the 21st year of his age. He married Jan. 17,

O. S. 1712, Hannah White. They had five children—three sons and two daughters. Their eldest son, Hon. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, was born Feb. 13, 1715, and was liberally educated at Cambridge. The second son, Hon. John Phillips, of Exeter, N. H., was born Dec. 27, O. S. 1719. These two were the founders of the Andover Academy that bears their name. By their gift in 1778 of several valuable tracts of land, and of £1614 to a Board of Trustees they laid the foundation of an Institution, "the first and principal object of which" they declare "is the promotion of true piety and virtue." Hon. Samuel, of Andover, married Elizabeth Barnard, of Andover, July 11, 1738. Of their seven children only one lived to mature age—Lt. Gov. Samuel Phillips, born Feb. 5, 1752. He married Phœbe Foxcroft, of Portsmouth in June, 1773. Their children were John and Samuel. The latter died a youth; John settled in the North Parish in Andover. Lt. Gov. Phillips died Feb. 10, 1802, aged 50. He had represented his town many years; was President of the Massachusetts Senate from 1785 till he was chosen Lt. Governor in 1801. By an instrument signed and sealed May 3, 1808 by Samuel Abbot and Phœbe Phillips, relict, and John Phillips, son of Lt. Gov. Samuel Phillips, the two latter "in pursuance of the benevolent and pious object" of the founders and benefactors of Phillips Academy in Andover, obligated themselves to erect two buildings: one to furnish convenient lodging rooms for fifty theological students, the other to contain a kitchen and rooms for a steward's family; and three public rooms: for a dining room, a chapel and a lecture hall sufficient to accommodate sixty students. In the same instrument Samuel Abbot, Esq. donates $20,000. to maintain a Professor of Christian Theology.

John, the second son of Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, was born Dec. 27, O. S. 1719; graduated at Harvard

in 1735. After teaching for a time in Andover and other towns he went to Exeter, N. H., where he married Sarah, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Emery, of Wells, Me., the widow of Nathaniel Gilman, Esq. He was a merchant, and also kept a private Latin School. As before stated, he assisted his brother Samuel in founding Andover Academy; he subsequently donated $20,000. to that institution. Besides the establishment of a professorship of Divinity at Dartmouth, he founded and liberally endowed the Phillips Exeter Academy. At his death he bequeathed one-third of his estate to the Andover Academy and two-thirds to that at Exeter.—His second wife was the widow of Dr. Hale.

William, the third son and youngest child of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Andover, was born June 25, O. S. 1722; was a merchant in Boston; was a Representative and a Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature at different times; was a member of the Convention which drafted the State Constitution; also of that which adopted the Constitution of the United States. At his death he bequeathed $5,000 to Andover Academy. Only four of his eight children survived childhood:—Abigail, born April 14, 1745, who married Josiah Quincy, Jr., and died Mar. 24, 1798; William, born Mar. 30, 1750, was extremely feeble in his youth; visited England and the Continent in 1773, and returned in one of the Tea Ships in 1774. Soon after, he married a daughter of Hon. Jonathan Mason; was chosen a Deacon of the Old South Church Mar. 24, 1794; was repeatedly chosen as a Presidential Elector at Large, and as Lieut. Governor for several years. The last benefaction to public charities that he made amounted to $62,000. In addition to this he had given annually $500 to the Massachusetts Bible Society, and $100 for several other religious objects annually until his death, May 26, 1827. They had seven children; of whom

were Hon. Jonathan Phillips, of Boston, who was living in 1844 according to the *Exeter News Letter;* Abigail, who married Ebenezer Burgess, of Dedham, also alive in 1844; Miriam, born June 9, 1779, married Samuel H. Walley, and died March 26, 1827; Edward, born June 27, 1782, was a merchant, died Nov. 3, 1826. Three died in childhood.

As before said, Sarah Phillips married William, and Ruth married John White. John Phillips, the youngest child of Samuel Phillips, goldsmith, born June 22, O. S. 1701, was a stationer; married Mary, eldest daughter of N. Buttulpt, of the same occupation; settled in Boston, at first in that trade, but afterward as a merchant—was greatly prospered. He held many important offices, was greatly respected by all, and died April 19, 1763. The youngest son, William, was also a merchant in Boston; died Jan. 4, 1772, aged 34, leaving two sons and two daughters. One son died early; the other, Hon. John Phillips, for some years President of the Massachusetts Senate, and the first mayor of the city of Boston, died May 29, 1823.

Joseph Stuart returned to the Newtown homestead after the death of his father. He was offered an election as Representative if he would change his Federal politics to democracy, but he met the proposal with scorn. In the spring of 1831 he sold out at Newtown and removed to the village of Belvidere, in Tewksbury, now a part of Lowell, Mass., and occupied a part of Judge Livermore's "Old Yellow House" tavern while building a house for himself on Ash Street, at that time just laid out by the Nesmith brothers, purchasing a portion of the old, rambling, historical building at its dismemberment, to serve as a kitchen. It still serves my sister Ruth, Mrs. Varney, in its original duty better than ever. after over three score years use and changes in its interior arrangements by her. The huge chimney, with its wide, open

fire-place; its crane and pendant pot-hooks for hanging pots and kettles over the fire for boiling; its great brick oven, built into the chimney at the left, with the ash-hole beneath, the handy tin baker to place upon the hearth before the fire, that gave us those delicious biscuit, the equally bulky tin roaster, with its trough to catch the gravy, and gave us such satisfactory results when the spit was properly tended—but otherwise quite the reverse to the turnspit,—all these olden time kitchen outfits have been replaced by the handier little cookstove. Joseph built several streets for the Nesmiths in Belvidere. While he was at work upon the road in front of the mansion afterwards built by Samuel Lawrence, and more recently the residence of the late Gen. Benj. F. Butler, the writer remembers getting more than he could hold of especially nice huckleberries from bushes close to a large, wide-spreading black birch in the grounds now the front lawn; and he has a very distinct remembrance when sent to the store for a fig of tobacco, of how he felt after eating a fragment of leaf hanging loose, thinking it must be good because father ate it, how he wondered that his father could detect the purloining, his thought that he never wanted to, when told never to meddle with his father's tobacco again, of his wonder if it would ever get through trying to come up again as he dizzily lay prone upon the ground on the Rogers side of the wall at the end of Water Street, out of sight—but not out of hearing—of his father, how gladly he took the usual chalk-marked shingle errand with the injunction "tell your mother to give you that!"—how innocently the errand was performed, *and* the luke-warm water. A strong distaste for any form of its use or use of the weed for smoking in his presence brings on the same desire to get a wall between himself and the smoker, although for many years in constant companionship with inveterate smokers. Joseph

died March 2 1836. Rebecca, his widow died November 30, 1858, in the old "Judge Livermore Mansion," then the property and residence or her son-in-law, Alderman Samuel J. Varney. Their children were:—

| NAME | BORN | MARRIED | TO | LIVED AT | DIED | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sarah White | Jul. 29, 1810 | | | Lowell. Mass. | Mar.26.1880 | 70 |
| 2 Rebecca | Aug. 4, 1812 | May, 1834 | Chas.S.French | "Out West" | | |
| 3 Robert | Jun. 19,1814 | 1850 | Harr't Blodget | Vt. & Iowa | June 1884 | 70 |
| 4 Ruth Emeline | Mar.16,1816 | May 27,1851 | Saml J.Varney | Lowell, Mass. | | |
| 5 Mary Jane | Apr.18,1818 | | | | An infant | |
| 6 Richard | Mar.30,1821 | | | | June 9, 1838 | 17 |
| 7 Mary Jane | May 24,1823 | | | | Feb. 1842 | 18 |
| 8 Joseph Alonzo | Dec. 6, 1825 | June 3, 1856 | Anu J.Fland'rs | Dracut, Mass. | | |
| 9 Edward Augustus | Jul.1828 | | | | Oct.26. 1832 | 4 |

Sarah, the oldest of these, was born July 29, 1810, at Newtown, N. H. She had a full share of the Covenanter blood in her veins, being interested actively in her sphere of influence in the earliest anti-slavery agitation, and one of the earliest to accept the possibillity of intercourse with the spirit world. She lived to see the odium and even mob violence accorded to advocates of Freedom changed to honor, and become the law of the land after a most expensive and sanguinary war: while her faith dispelled all fear of death, and took away its sting. She remained unmarried, and died March 26, 1880, at the Ash Street home, which, with her sister Ruth she had saved from forced sale at the time their father died, and through the kind assistance and advice of John Nesmith, holder of the mortgage, succeeded eventually in redeeming the property, while at the same time they supported the family containing three younger members, one of whom, the sister, was a confirmed invalid, and the mother the constant anxiety of Dr. Gilman Kimball, who brought her safely through a long and extremely severe attack of lung hemorrhage after others had despaired of saving her life. Her name upon his slate, she being one of, if not his very first patient in Lowell, brought him to her side at once,

and if not in sight as he entered, "Where's your mother?" came in his quick, incisive tones. Besides these untoward circumstances and reverses that brought the family funds quite low just when most needed, and against which they so bravely fought *and won*, unaided save by kind advice and extension of time when needful, they also determined to keep the two younger brothers in school, and even assisted their older brother to such extent as they were able, to fit himself for expounding an opposing creed. The two sisters had all things in common to each other. Sarah was seventy years old at her death, and had been an invalid for several years.

Rebecca, the second child of Joseph and Rebecca Stuart, was born at Newtown, N. H., Aug. 4, 1812. She married her cousin, Charles Stuart French in May, 1834, and commenced her married life with him at Concord, N. H. They had two children here:—1st, Mary Rebecca, died in 1837, at two years old; 2nd, Mary Elizabeth. They removed to Erie Co., Pa. about the year 1840, and settled down upon a farm in McKean, about nine miles from the city of Erie. Charles improved a mill privilege in a small creek running through his land and ground grain and sawed lumber and veneering as occasion offered; but the frequent destruction of his mill dam by freshets made this not a very profitable business. At that time the only mode of conveyance from "The East," (that then being called "Out West,") was by Erie Canal and Lake Erie. The arrival of his brother Joseph Andrew with some additional funds and muscle was of benefit to both parties, and after a time they sold out to Joseph and opened a store at Erie. The scheming of their partner caused them the loss of their all; proving to them that trusting a grasping family connection was unwise; but this undeserved adversity was probably the cause of a sympathetic influence that gave the lease of the dining room at

the depot in 1851 or 52, when connections were first made between Buffalo and Cleveland. Good food, well cooked and in plenty on the table within easy reach of hurrying passengers, with an evident desire that they be filled to content, made it a favorite eating station with western merchants on their way to and from New York. A telegram from the conductor at Ashtabula or Dunkirk of "Two hours late, twenty cars full, hungry, cross as bears," on the night train would rouse the neighboring butcher to go over a mile to his stall in the market for a sufficient supply of steak to satisfy a regiment of "the bears" and send them on their way rejoicing. They found this a profitable business—satisfactory to passengers, to the Railroad Companies and their employees, as well as to themselves—their tables, with a seating capacity of over two-hundred being at such times insufficient to accommodate all at once; waiting passengers standing ready to occupy seats as soon as vacated; and on some occasions very late night trains were held back to the next train's time to avoid collisions on their yet single track system, as well as to give time to satisfy the hunger of "the bears." At that time there were two legalized widths for tracks in Pennsylvania—if not three—trains from Buffalo ran to Dunkirk on the New York Central's gauge of 4 feet 8 1-2 inches, then transshipped everything to the New York and Erie's 6 feet gauge, and at Erie changed to the Ohio gauge of 4 feet 10 inches. The railway companies sought to remove this vexatious delay and unnecessary expense in both freight and passenger traffic by changing the 6 ft. track between Dunkirk and Erie to the 4 feet 8 1-2 inches gauge in the early winter of 1853. There was no opposition till at the New York state line they came to the track of the small Pennsylvania company, the Erie and North East R. R.—The attempt to change was then met with resistance by the

authorities of Erie and Erie County. The section of artillery at Erie planted their guns in front of the depot while a hook and ladder company tore down a bridge that crossed a street near by as obstructing travel. In order to prove obstruction and to give a color of reason for their proceedings, they had prepared an exeeedingly high load of hay to be obstructed, and had added tall shocks of corn standing erect, when they found the hay would fail them. Their real grievance lay in the fact that they had subscribed to the stock of the E. & N. E. R. R., with a charter for terminating at the dock at the harbor of Erie, expecting thereby to develop a successful rival to both Buffalo and Dunkirk, trusting to the acknowledged superiority of their harbor to draw shipping to that port. The railway company failed to even build a track to the dock, but instead of this made close connection with a road from Cleveland, Ohio, at passenger and freight depots one-and-a-half miles from the lake. Ownin gonly a minority of shares they had no remedy within the company, so took this course to compel the company to transfer freight from car to car if not from ship to car. The track crossing the highway at Harbor Creek, nine miles from Erie, was also torn up, so that the railway company had to pay farmers for hauling passengers and freight—giving those worthies the impression that they were making a big thing out of it, till their Supreme Court decided that having danced, they must pay the fiddler. One of the saddest occurrences during this obstruction to railway travel was the severe frosting of the feet and lower limbs of a young German emigrant orphan girl by exposure during this ride, her limbs being protected by open-work stockings only. This coming to the knowledge of my sister Rebecca, the girl was at once carried to the kitchen and the proper remedies applied, while the calls of simply hungry passengers had to wait any attention from

her. The girl was about fifteen years of age, unable to converse in English, and with a younger brother was on her way to relatives at the west. They were also sent on their way rejoicing in more appropriate clothing for the season, with a full lunch basket and addition to their exhausted finances.

Charles' brother, Joseph Andrew, soon after came in from McKean to take charge, and Rebecca and the family moved to a tenement near by for a time. They eventually sold and moved to Painesville, Ohio, where he bought a flouring mill and run it a while; afterward sold and moved to a farm in Dixon, Illinois, that he had bought. After the death of her husband Rebecca sold and bought a large farm in Missouri where, with her son Charles she resided for several years. She is still living, now nearly eighty-one. A letter from a relative at Dixon, dated Sept. 18, 1892, says—"Our sister Rebecca came in to spend the day. She is now eighty, and well and happy; scarcely looks sixty; does most of the work for the family of five or six of her daughter Mary, who is quite sick." Rebecca sends me the following record of her children:—

1. Mary Rebecca, born Oct. 25, 1835, at Concord, N. H., died Aug, 2, 1838.

2. Mary Elizabeth, born Mar. 5, 1839, at Concord, N. H., married Josiah Buffett in January, 1876; they have two daughters, Harriett, J., born Nov. 24, 1876; Edith May, born May 4, 1881. They reside at Dixon, Illinois.

3. Sarah Jane, born Nov. 6, 1840, at MacKean, Pa., died Feb. 20, 1877.

4. Charles W., born Dec. 23, 1853, married Elva S. Foster Jan. 24, 1882; they have three children: Ollie Rebecca, born June 24, 1883; Charles Lewis, born Mar. 31, 1887; Addie Louisa, born Nov. 2, 1889. At the time of writing this record Rebecca was on a visit at her daughter's

in Dixon. Charles was temporarily engaged upon one of the St. Louis papers, while his wife was pursuing her studies in the art of painting.

Robert, the third child and eldest son of Joseph and Rebecca Stuart, born at Newtown, June 19, 1814, was a baby when his parents moved to South Hampton. He went to Haverhill to learn shoemaking when the family moved to Lowell in 1831, and in 1838 came home to attend the Lowell High School to fit for college and become an Orthodox minister. He entered Dartmouth in 1840, and graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1847,—that at Andover being already considered too liberal to suit his views. He then went to Illinois as a home missionary. In 1850 he married Harriett Blodgett, a Vermont girl out west to teach school. Her system having become saturated with malaria they returned to New England. He preached in Vermont till ill health compelled him to desist, when he bought a farm in Norwich, Vt. and cultivated it till health returned. He rented his farm in 1858 to his younger brother and returned to preaching. He afterward sold his farm and removed to Iowa, settling first at Marshalltown, where his only son was run over by the cars in sight of their house. The sight of passing trains excited such feelings that they changed their residence to Green Mountain, Iowa. He died in June, 1884, while with his daughter Sarah at Grundy Center, aged 70, having been an invalid several years. Harriett returned to Vermont after her husband's death to take care of her aged father, and died there before him in February, 1890. Their children were :—Emma White, born 1851, married Leonard Woods Parish, a school superintendent living at Cedar Falls, Iowa. They have three boys and one girl :—Leonard W., Jr.; John Carl; Mabel; Ariel. Robert Stuart's second child, Sarah Jane, born 1852, married Thomas J. Noll, a

(Mary Orill - See Pg. 183)

lawyer. He also carries on a farm at Grundy Center in Grundy Co., Iowa. Their children are:—Grace Emma; Ashley James; Amy Wentworth; Warren Stuart.

Ruth Emeline, the fourth child of Joseph and Rebecca Stuart, born at South Hampton, March 16, 1816, was but fifteen years old when the family moved to Lowell; yet she did the housework for the family of nine besides the gang of carpenters and hired men, with her mother dangerously ill up stairs, and only the old-fashioned conveniences of an open fire-place to cook by. She also had the care of three younger ones of seven, five and three years—requiring rare executive ability as well as strength. After the annexation of Belvidere to Lowell she went to school for a time, and in May, 1835 was elected teacher of the primary school in Belvidere, serving in the same school continuously till she resigned to marry Alderman Samuel J. Varney, publisher and proprietor of the Lowell Journal and Courier, the marriage occurring May 27, 1851. At the time of her resignation she had held the longest continuous term of service of the city's corps of teachers except it might be Joshua Merrill,—Mr. Russell having had an "interim" at Dartmouth. She then received a valuable gold watch from parents whose children had been under her care. Her husband died in 1859. The two sisters then took up the threads of their old life again, at the Ash Street home, missing the mother's presence, but having Ruth's two boys, Edward Stuart, born Jan. 2, 1853, and Samuel Jameson, who died April 22, 1872, at the age of seventeen. "Sammy" seemed to have won the love of every one with whom he came in contact. His young mates exhausted Sheppard's stock for floral offerings at his funeral, and his employer afterward showed me an entry in his day-book, expressing his loss of the best salesman and most trustworthy accountant he ever had. "He would hold and

attend to a greater number of customers at one time without their becoming impatient, than any person I ever saw, and I was hoping to secure him as a partner," was his tearful expression as he closed the book. Edward S., Ruth's other son, is living with her, and is unmarried. Ruth is now 77 years old, but still manages to do the housework in spite of rheumatic pains and trouble with her eyes. She has found it impossible to continue in her active participation in the affairs of the Old Ladies' Home and other kindred pleasures that would call her away from her home.

The fifth child, MARY JANE, born April 18, 1818, died in infancy at South Hampton, where she was born.

RICHARD, the sixth child of JOSEPH and REBECCA STUART, was born March 30, 1821. He was drowned in the Merrimac, June 9, 1838, while bathing. Everyone loved him for his sweet disposition and his sturdy moral courage—this being expressed by his schoolmates of the Lowell High School in a marble stone at the head of his grave. To no one was his death a more serious loss than to the writer, his younger brother, to whom he was playmate, companion and restraining Mentor. He had just decided to accept the proffered assistance of Rev. Thomas B. Thayer and Deacon Mead, of the First Universalist Church in Lowell to become a minister. He had already been to Haverhill and learned shoemaking, and his last piece of work was a pair for the writer, finished that day.

MARY JANE, the seventh child and second of that name, born May 24, 1823, died in February, 1842, having been an invalid several years from the total loss of the right lung, resulting from a fever.

JOSEPH ALONZO, was the eighth child of the eighth child of the eighth child of ROBERT, son of EBENEZER, the eighth child of DUNCAN STUART, whose first child Katherine,

was born at Ipswich, June 8, 1658. Joseph A. was born at Newtown, (now Newton,) on Dec. 6, 1825; was taken to Lowell with the family in the spring of 1831, he being then five years old. He attended the public schools till fifteen, having been assured by his teacher that with three months previous good study he could have passed a creditable examination for entering college with his brother a few months before he was fifteen; but he preferred a more adventurous life, such as he read of in Marryat's novels and in Cooper's History of the United States Navy. For an occupation he desired exceedingly to become a carpenter and an architect, but was considered not large or strong enough by his friend, Mr. James H. Rand, who promised to take him after a year or two of growth and mathematical study. He had a great longing for open air employment, but nothing offered better than carding waste in a woollen mill. His empty stomach rebelled against two hours of this work before breakfast, and he rebelled also,—deserting his card one morning after leaving his breakfast on the road, and let himself (as he supposed) to the Rogers brothers at their own terms. After working him as long in the evening as he could tell the weeds from onions, he found that, being the family milkman, Ben knew all about him, and that they had been trying to give him all he wanted of farming *in one day*, advising him to go home and behave himself. A short time before this the dispute with England had occurred about the Maine boundary; the prospect of a brush with that power setting every adventurous spirit into a fever of military excitement. Several youngsters, too small to be admitted to the ranks of the new company of cadets called the National Highlanders, determined to have a company of their own.—Joseph A. took an active part in raising the "Washington Lancers," and was elected captain. At his "rebellion" his

mother and sisters were at their wits end to know what to do with him; the brother, however, coming home on his vacation, looked up chances and gave him his choice of an apprenticeship with a very severe Orthodox deacon of his acquaintance, or to enter the navy as an apprentice, with the possibillity of becomig an officer. He chose to enter the navy as being more in accord with his longing for a stirring open air life, and hesitating about accepting the confinement of a shoeshop all winter. He entered the U. S. Navy as an apprentice Aug. 20, 1841, under the impression that the best behaved and most intelligent of these apprentices were in the line of promotion to hold commissions, and, confident that lack of intelligence would not shut him out, determined by good conduct to win his spurs. He found to his chagrin that the only offices to which he might aspire were petty details by commanding officers of ships, subject to their will, and not extending beyond that ship or captain; and further, to learn from his brother's chum, Passed Midshipman G. V. Fox, after whom he had tagged as a younger brother, that he might have had his midshipman's vacancy by waiting a few weeks. After three years service and cruise in the Pacific he went to Haverhill to learn the carpenter's trade.—He returned to Lowell in 1845 and worked at that trade a while, but failed to get his pay and accepted a chance job in a lock shop while waiting an opening in the cotton mills; rose to be a "second hand" in a lower weaving room of the Massachusetts Mills, receiving therefor the then munificent compensation of FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK. Meantime he had been obliged to quit on account of ill health, and he took that time to review his English branches at the High School, then taught a district school in Billerica one winter, returned to the Massachusetts Mills employ, and was told in the autumn of 1848 that he *positively* must quit the mill on

seeking the advice of Dr. Kimball after a spell of overwork while the first hand was out sick. After a spell of sickness he taught the winter term in the old academy building, then occupied by the town of Dracut for grammar and primary schools, commencing with 31 scholars in the grammar department and closing with 88; brought the school, that had carried out two "masters" the winter before, into complete and *willing* subjection, although at the expense of answering a lawyer's threatening letter with "he would die in jail before paying one cent." His roll of scholars is represented on Lowell's list of teachers by the names of Howe, Hovey, Bradley and others, from whom he received active support, in unison with all the older scholars, in defending his methods of discipline, and the justice of his punishments, so that the lawyer, a resident of the district, was glad to advise his client to hush up and send his boy to school again and make him behave. Joseph A. took the gold fever and crossed the Plains to California in '49; returned in the autumn of 1851 by the Vanderbilt, or Nicaragua route, being sick with remittent fever during the trip, to find on reaching home that the girl he came to marry had married another man the day he started from San Francisco. After recovering from the intermittent fever that followed the remittent, he started by the Nicaragua route back to California on Christmas day of 1851, seven weeks after his arrival home; returned in the autumn of 1853, taking Panama fever home with him, having been delayed at Aspinwall by the wreck of the Georgia, this leaving him pretty thoroughly wrecked in health as well as in pocket. He had returned home this time to take employment of his sister Rebecca, but having a relapse of his fever was unable to command even nominal wages till the following spring. He returned to Lowell in the summer of 1854, and worked on the *Lowell Daily Courier* at setting

type, working on that paper a year, but, not yet recovered in health, made slow work at laying by anything; returned to Erie at the request of his cousin Joseph Andrew to take charge of a new lunch room at the depot; and when by the through time tables adopted in May 1856 the cars left Erie three minutes before they got there, thus closing both dining and lunch rooms, he went to Lowell for Anne J. Flanders, with whom he had become acquainted the year before at the debating society they both attended. They were married by his brother at Norwich, Vt., June 3, 1856, they going to Erie by the way of the St Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Niagara Falls. Here he went to work in a printing office, and when the foreman struck work, took hold of the press and worked off the paper so satisfactorily that he was kept at it till, finding his pay uncertain, gave notice and quit. He then walked down to the Fair Grounds, where preparations were being made for the County Fair, and was given a shovel to work with others at making a race track. Finding that he knew what he was about, the committee man gave him charge of the gang while he was looking after other things, returning after a time to ask if any one knew where he could find a sailor that could sew on canvas. He did not have to go farther, as Joseph A. had done that for "Uncle Sam," and mended their canvas exhibition tent roofs, then as a carpenter, with his pick of the race track gang, set the posts, put up the frames, stretched the roofs, and helped to get things ready generally. When the exhibition opened they wanted a gate tender at one of the side gates, and found to their surprise that he was posted in wildcat and counterfeit money; and while tending gate gave an exhibition not on the bills by lassoing a frantic bull that had gotten loose and was terrorizing the ladies and some of the men. "What can't you do!" was the ejaculation of the committeeman, as

he came hurrying to the scene of the uproar. "Can not get my pay of Publisher ——!" was the rejoinder, as he threw another noose over the bull's horns that the animal might be safely led to his pen. This versatility of talent, although giving constant employment whenever able to work, he had not found very remunerative; but in this case it appeared to be appreciated, as he was intrusted with the work of seeing the grounds, that were a part of the United States fort reservation, put into its former condition, and the canvas and other material of the Society stored. While at work upon the Fair grounds his old employer had been paying up till, when he was ready to go to work upon the paper again, he had been paid, and returned to that work in season to set up his own name as taker of first and second premiums on his crayon drawings, and concluded he had made quite a paying strike. The birth of his first child, Sidney Edwin, born June 4, 1857, was thus recorded by the editor:—"An auspicious event in the family of our foreman as we went to press has delayed our issue this week." Inability to get his pay compelled him to leave again, and he taught school the next winter. In the spring of 1858 he rented his brother's farm at Norwich, Vt., and moved upon it to test his capability for farming before buying. At the end of the year he bought the farm now owned by him in Dracut, Mass., the entrance to which may be seen in the frontispiece as it is now, after thirty-four years of improvements. His second child, Josephine Bell, was born April 1, 1859, at Norwich, Vt. the day their lease expired. They moved into their new home when she was five weeks old. Their third child, Fred Augustus, was born Sept. 24, 1860, at Dracut, Mass.—a 60th birthday present to his mother's mother. Joseph A. taught school at Pelham Center, N. H. the following winter, his record of '48-9 for bringing order out of former disorder

inducing the committee to engage him in preference to other applicants. Some of the "big boys" were the ones to be trained in the duty of obedience as well as taught the mysteries of the "three R's." Thinking that their play at boxing during noon recess was intended for his especial benefit, he proposed that they each bring a goadstick and a piece of sole leather the size of a shoe tap, and he would make foils and teach them the art of fencing, which might come useful to them in case the impending war actually occurred. This served his purpose admirably; those from whom he expected the trouble, if any came, received such wrist-wrenches when their foils went flying out of their hands, that they soon got weary of the exercise—and of boxing also; probably from an impression that the master might be able to use his fists as handily as his foil—a mistake on their part.

The breaking out of hostilities in 1861, and the consequent closing of the cotton mills had a depressing influence upon farmers as well as others, and only a sense of duty to his family prevented his going to the front at the first call to arms. The depression continuing to grow more serious he could not see his way clear to leave his family without means of support or home, for leaving meant a loss of the home also, till the State passed laws providing for soldiers' families, and the need for sailors became so great that not only the Government offered the same bounty to sailors as to soldiers, but the State *permitted* statements to be made and remain uncontradicted, that *the same* bounties would be paid to sailors on the quota of Massachusetts as to soldiers. The fact that the maritime State of Massachusetts should discriminate against her seafaring sons in any bargain for which she received the same credit from the Government, is a blot on her good name that the writer would not have believed possible had he not been obliged to accept (after he

had signed United States enlistment papers) only $100 instead of the $325 that soldiers received for a term of three years service on her quota. At that time the town had but ten days to fill a quota of forty-one before drafting, and at a special town meeting to devise means to avoid a draft he volunteered to be the first of the number needed. He entered the service August 27, 1864, for three years, and was sent to the West Gulf Squadron in a draft of 300 men from the Receiving Ship *Ohio* to repair losses in the battle of Mobile Bay; was assigned to the *Port Royal*, then in command of Lt. Commander Bancroft Gherardi, now Rear Admiral at the head of the U. S. Navy, and in command at the recent International Columbian Naval Parade in New York Harbor. The *Port Royal* was lying at Mobile Bay with the fleet under Commodore Farragut, and as the tug that had brought them from the Receiving Ship *Potomac*, stationed at Pensacola, passed Farragut's ship, the *Hartford*, they had the pleasure of cheering him and his ship. The *Port Royal* had station at Dog River Bar, ten miles below the city of Mobile to prevent blockade runners coming out, lying out of range of the rebel batteries by day, and anchoring at night close in to a passage left at the obstructions, sending picket boats up the passage to give warning of any movement. A delay in getting up anchor one morning left us just under a battery after daylight, and while under the bow hooking the fish-hook and the ship gathering way, the seaman sang out "Shtop her! shtop her! I losht mine cap!" creating quite a smile on board, and a very audible one shore-ward. This ship went to New Orleans for repairs in December, and at Christmas most of the crew were transferred to the *Metacomet*, undergoing repairs at New Orleans since the battle. Under Commander Jouett we were stationed on the outer blockade till the time drew near for Gen. Canby's advance

on Mobile. Two blockade runners, the *Sea Witch* and the *Lily* were captured in the month of January, 1865, netting to an ordinary seaman of her crew the sum of 71 cents, two years afterward, although at the time of sale the Paymaster averred there was enough to give each one a full month's pay. Throughout the war the "drinks" seemed to shrink amazingly between the cup and lip of both soldier and sailor, officer and man. While lying off Galveston, and as near to the coal ship as was safe, the attempt to coal ship during a gale resulted in little more than enough to keep steam up in the boilers for sudden emergencies. One night at the height of the gale, the launch was drawn alongside the collier at midnight to take the detail, on board her, back to the ship after relieving the watch. The rollers would lift the boat even with the main chains or deck of the ship, then, with a sudden lunge it would be jerked forward as it fell with the sea and tautened the rope holding it. To enter a boat under such circumstances one must drop into the bow when at its highest, facing aft, expecting nothing short of being unceremoniously landed in the stern sheets. Coxswain Jack Lee and the writer had hardly reached the haven in safety when the black form of an enlisted contraband came sailing through the air in an approved diving attitude and "landed" between the boat and ship. He had scarcely touched the water before he was grasped by the two pair of hands that had been receiving together for the past four hours the shock of empty coal tubs swaying from the mastheads of the two ships in erratic circles, and had more than once visited the men in the hold in company with the tub. How he came into the boat from between the fast closing boat and ship the poor fellow had no idea, it was done so quickly—though not a moment too soon. The ship finished coaling at New Orleans and then towed a monitor to Mobile Bay. At the

advance of Gen. Canby's army the fleet covered the landing at the mouth of Fish River, and shelled the woods in front of the troops till shoal water checked their farther advance. After this the army had to fight its way unaided till April 9th, when Spanish Fort was evacuated by the rebels. In the meantime the boats of the fleet spent their nights at the front in torpedo dragging and picket boat duty. In June, after the fighting was over, Joseph A. was given charge of the hold, with an increase of $9 a month in his wages; this enabling him to work out of debt to the Government for his uniform and outfit at time of enlistment and have enough to pay his fare home from Philadelphia when furloughs were granted on the arrival of the ship in August, 1865, after ten days less than one year of war service. On his return from furlough he was assigned to the *Ticonderoga*, bound for the Meditterranean. While on board the *Ohio* he had received an injury to his right ear that had caused him great annoyance and pain, becoming so serious with time that he was sent home from the *Ticonderoga* in November, 1866, he being transferred to the *Ino* for passage home, and on his arrival at Boston, to the *Ohio* and discharged for deafness, April 2, 1867, after a Surgeon's examination that started the old wound to bleeding afresh. This discharge, and the personal exertions of officers and Congressmen, procured a pension of one dollor a month after his application had been pending seventeen years. This, by three increases in rating, eventually became $10. A full and illustrated account of his roving life as boy and man in the Navy, his journal of crossing the Plains in '49, and life in the mines, he reserves for another and wholly personal record of adventures.

On his return from the war Joseph A. paid considerable attention each year to making improvements that, while not expensive, would increase in value with time. When he

bought in 1859, the house was hidden from the road by a dense growth of alders, and the entrance seen as now in the frontispiece, was through a gap in a rough stone wall, with a pole laid across for a gate. The wall and alders were removed and a picket fence enclosing his wife's flowers set in stead, and the larches set before going to the war; the elm at the right, in 1868; that at the left by his son Sidney on April 18, 1876, the day before reporting at West Point as a cadet. The steel wire picket fence was set in 1889, when ten feet in width was taken from his wife's flower garden to widen the Nashua Road at the establishment of the electric railway that runs across the south side of his farm. At that time he gave land for a street one-third mile long to enable them to reach a woodland bought of him for a pleasure park.

In the winter of 1873-4 he taught school in his own district. At that time the prominent temperance men of the district had been giving lectures to draw the mill hands from a beer shop near by. One of his upon insects, illustrated by greatly enlarged colored drawings, with the fame of his school brought him note, so that he was requested to treat on insects before his Agricultural Society's Institute, and in 1875 received the votes of his townsmen for selectman till on his reaching the hall they found him averse to taking the office. He was elected on the school committee in 1876, and after the adoption of his proposition to increase the number to one for each district and one at large, requiring them to appoint a superintendent, he was elected the one at large by unanimous votes till he positively declined to serve longer, on account of increasing ill health. His resignation in 1889 was accepted by his fellow members with a "rising vote of thanks for his unselfish efforts to promote the welfare of all the schools." During the nine years they had worked together they had succeeded in inducing the Town to build

three new schoolhouses and to appropriate annually a sum of money to put the others in good repair. He made the first item report of school expenses that was printed in the School Committee Reports, and he afterward procured the adoption of a by-law requiring such a report. Being an aggressive temperance man he did not succeed so well as a selectman, the liquor men defeating him by 23 votes at the end of the year. He had been elected in 1877, and had succeeded through private subscription in closing the one nuisance in his own district and in procuring a vote in town meeting making as a special appropriation of money, the license money of the previous year, to be a permanent fund for enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth against illegal liquor selling and the keeping of houses of ill fame; at the same time *instructing* the selectmen to prosecute upon any complaint of townsmen, accompanied by evidence presumably sufficient to convict.

On March 6, 1879, the West Dracut Farmers' Club was organized with Asa Clement as President, Joseph A. Stuart as Secretary, and Isaac Hill, Treasurer. The club became very popular and a power in the vicinity from the secretary's reports of their discussions as printed in the *Lowell Daily Courier and Weekly Journal.* They took up the questionable practice of feeding the city's garbage, called swill, to cows giving milk for consumption in the city; and the scathing remarks of the secretary undoubtedly had great effect upon the citizens in creating a public feeling that resulted in the first action of the Board of Health to gather and dispose of it themselves. It was in a paper that he read before the club, also in communications to the *Lowell Journal*, and to the *New England Homestead*, of Springfield, Mass., at the request of the editor of that paper, that the milk-producers for those cities got the suggestions inducing them to adopt

a co-operative system of collecting and disposing of their milk; the Springfield Association being successful from the start.

There had been complaints for several years from various sources among his townsmen concerning the faulty method of making Selectmen's financial reports; they giving no clue to the disposition of unexpended balances of appropriations of previous years, farther than occasional mention of a payment of the debts of the town out of unexpended surplus. Joseph A. proposed a set of amendments to the by-laws of the town, requiring an itemized report of condition of each appropriation, with the carrying of balances to the next year, and final disposition of each; also the compulsory election of an Auditor. His amendments were adopted at the town meeting, against the desire of some as implying a lack of confidence in the integrity of officials that had served them faithfully for years,—an integrity that no one questioned. A short time before the next annual town meeting, he was told by the town clerk, (who had been instructed to forward the amendments to the Superior Court for approval,) that no answer had been received from that Court. He at once wrote to the Clerk of the Superior Court, stated the case and sent one of the printed copies of the amendments used when voting upon their adoption, and asked immediate action, in order that the Court's decision might be reported at the next town meeting. The Town Clerk received an approval of the by-laws, and so reported on being questioned in open town meeting. He was ever ready to help others out of a difficulty to the extent of his ability. At one time he had taken his family to the neighboring town of Tyngsboro to give them and himself the treat of hearing a lecture by Rev. Selah Merrill, on Jerusalem, to be illustrated by stereoptic views; but the lecturer failed to keep his appointment, to

the great disappointment of an audience filling the church. They were bringing in an organ to sing, but learning of the difficulty Joseph A. offered to occupy a few minutes upon what he saw at Jerusalem while on a visit to that place.—The organ was not used, for the speaker's few minutes extended to forty-five, measurably relieving the audience of disappointment. Such were a few of the "recreations" of his spare moments.

His wife, Anne Janette, was a true helpmate to him; both help and mate. She carried on the farm in his absence during the war, her oldest son being but seven at the time his father entered the service. By raising strawberries for market she was able to make her three little ones very helpful, even the youngest, of four years, showing good power of discrimination as well as dexterity in picking the berries; and their experience during those three years of helpfulness and feeling of responsibility has tended to develop in them characters of which any parent may be proud. Her sales of strawberries alone amounted to more than her husband's whole compensation while in the service; one day's sale in particular, amounting to more than his three months' wages for night duty, wet to the waist, while dragging the channel in front of Spanish Fort, at Mobile, where as high as thirty-three live torpedoes were caught and "drowned" in a night.

Anne was a true lover of flowers, and her garden was the wonder of passers upon the road, ladies frequently grasping the driver's arm, and with exclamations of surprise and delight check the speed in order to take in as much as possible. Being quite a botanist and a ranger of the woods, she was able to show others where plants that were rare at other localities were to be found in her vicinity, and more than once has her husband waded into an overflowed swamp for specimens of Andromeda and Cassandra, or even of

that earliest blooming plant of unpopular name and scent, whose blossoms greet the eye in March; and several plants of her gathering, with river or brown birches by her husband, ought still to be flourishing in the grounds at Harvard, though to the credit of a teacher of botany in the Lowell High School. During the later years of her life she was in correspondence with other lovers of flowers in various parts of the country, from Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Oregon and Washington. She was one of the best of nurses in cases of sickness, and from quite an extensive course of reading in her brother's books, left with her while an army surgeon during the war, she had the confidence of not only the people of her neighborhood, but physicians felt satisfied that when a call from her vicinity was made upon them it was for no frivolous cause; and when the services of an undertaker were needed he knew that everything would go smoothly in the house if she had charge. Neither was she without power as a comforter to the bereaved, and a help to those leaving us.

Anne Janette was also descended from a Revolutionary veteran,—Levi Flanders, of Danbury, N. H., who married Mary Sargent, of Sandown, N. H. He died a revolutionary pensioner in 1837, and was buried in a family lot upon the old homestead. Anne's father, Enos, was the third child of Levi, oldest son of Levi Flanders. Enos married Almira Cole, who was born Sept. 24, 1800. He died a few months after marriage, and before Anne's birth, which was on Dec. 30, 1830. Almira very soon after married Josiah Norris, a widower, whose former wife was aunt to Enos, and Anne grew up in sisterly affection with the daughter, Mary Ann, but four years older than herself. The family lot ceased to be cared for after the farm was sold, except by a fence that the two step-sisters caused to be built around it before they

were married, and in after years they bought a lot in the new cemetery in Danbury and had the family remains removed to it and a handsome monument erected. Levi Flanders lived first at Newbury, Mass. He had a sister Almro, who married a Tuksbury, of Amesbury, and a brother David, of Kingston. (See Appendix H, p. 167) The wife died at 98 years, in 1848, at Monson, Me. Below is a tabular record of

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI, 5TH GENERATION FROM STEPHEN FLANDERS.

| 6th G'n'ration. | 7th Generation. | 8th Generation. | 9th Generation. | 10th G'n'ration. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Levi Flanders. Married Dolly Pillsbury, of Danbury. N.H. He was the first son of Levi, the Revolutionary Veteran, who died at Danbury in 1837. | 1. Samuel, d. inf. | | | |
| | 2. David. md. in Maine. | two daughters. | | |
| | 3. Samuel. md. Lydia Kinsman. | 1. Nancy, md. Lowell Roby, Hebron. | 1. Fidelia Jane, md. John W Sanborn. | 1. Ada Grace. 2. Norman W. 3. Kate Leona. |
| | | | 2. Margaret Ann, md. Geo. E. Loring. | 1. George V. 2. Maderson R. |
| | | | 3. Willis Scott, md. A. Lizzie Wright | |
| | | | 4. Charles Nason | |
| | | | 5. Lunette Kinn | eston. |
| | | | 6. Oscar Samuel. | |
| | | | 7. Sarah Emma, md. Eugene C. D | raper. |
| | | | 8. Geo. Douglass, md. Bertha Saun | ders. |
| | 4. Enos, md. Almira Cole. | 1 Anne Janette, md. J. A. Stuart. Lowell, | 1. Sidney Edwin, md. Florence Livingston. | 1. Ruth. 2. Lathett Livingston. |
| | | | 2. Josephine Bell | 3. Sidney E. Jr. |
| | | | 3. Fred Augustus md. Mary E. McKay. | 1. Ray. 2. Archer Bell. |
| | 5. Levi Eastman, md Sally Webster | 1. John Peacock, md. Maria Bullock. | 1. Christopher. 2. Ina or Inez. | |
| | 6. —Record lost. | | | |
| | 7. Maria Jane. md. John French, Orange. | 1. Sarah Maria. m. Elisha Bullock | 1. Abbie Maria. 2. Georgia Anna. | |
| | | 2. Clara Adell. md. Wm. S. Huse. | 1. Luella May. 2. Livie Adell. 3. Victor French. 4. Gertrude Jenn | ie. |
| | 8. Sarah Abbott, md. Charles Knowlton. | 1. Francis, md. ——, of Iowa. | A family. | |
| | | 2. Amarette E., md. Geo. A. Waldron | 1. Linda Jennie. 2. Charles Levi. 3. Sadie Lavinda. 4. Willie Harry. 5. George A. | |

## DESCENDANTS OF LEVI, 5TH GENERATION FROM STEPHEN FLANDERS.

| 6th G'n'ration. | 7th Generation. | 8th Generation. | 9th Generation. | 10th G'n'ration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Levi Flanders. and Dolly Pillsbury Continued. | 9. James M., md. South. Died before the war. | 1. Julia, md. in Me.<br>2. Helen. md. Dr. J. Daniels, of Savannah, Ga.<br>3. Laura, d. young | | |
| | 10. Betsey P., md. Harrison Cole. Lived in Maine. | 1. Arobine Melissa, md. Benjamin Hunter. | 1. Frank Lester.<br>2. Anna Bell.<br>3. Lottie Ellen. | |
| | | 2. Geo. Lincoln, md. Alida ——. | 1. Inf. dau. died.<br>2. Winifred.<br>3. Theresia. | |
| | | 3. Elizabeth P. md. Reub'n M. Stev'ns | 1. Mabel L.<br>2. Waldo B. | |
| 2. Enos, md. 2d: 1st wife, Phœbe Judkins, of Billerica. | 1. Phenuel. md. Caroline ——. | 1. A son, w'n. N.Y.<br>2. Harriet, d. unm<br>3. George, md. d. | A family.<br>A son. | |
| | 2. Almira, md. a Woodward. | Left a son. | | |
| | 3. Benjamin, md. | No children. | | |
| | 4. John Lovering | | | |
| | 5. Betsey, md. Thos. Saunders, of Lowell. | 1. Edward, md. Adelaide Fland'rs | 1. Addie. | |
| | 6 Phœbe. md.<br>7. Ansell, md.<br>8. Laura, md. Chris. Mayer. | 2 Fanny, md. Lt. John Howard, G. A. R. d. of wd. | 1. Grace. | |
| 2nd wf, Miriam Clark, Danb'ry. | 9. Enos d. unmd.<br>10 Charles, d. "<br>11. George, a merchant, Chicago. | | | |
| 3. Caleb, md. 1st. Mehitable Searle. | 1. William, md. Mary Searle, lived at Lowell. | 1. Adelaide, md. Edward Saund'rs<br>2. Grace, md. d.<br>3. William, md. | 1. Addie. | |
| | 2. Lorenzo, md. Kath. Witham. lived Ill. both d. | 2 sons, 1 dau. | | |
| | 3. John Milton. md. Mary Brown 2d, Mary Brown. | 3 sons, all dead.<br>No children. | | |
| | 4. Daniel, md. Lovicie Beane. | 1. Henry. | | |
| | 5. Mahala, md — | | | |
| | 6. Dorothy, md: 1, Dr Chas Barker 2, Chris. Flanders | A dau. lives near Franklin, N. H. | | |
| | 7. Hiram, Capt. G. A. R. wounded, md. and lives at Nashua, Florida. | | | |

Mr. Hiram F. Flanders, Nashua, Florida, sends me the following corrections and additions to the record of the family of his father, Caleb:—"Dorothy was older than I, and Mahala younger. It was this way:—1. Wm. S.; 2. Lorenzo C.; 3. John M.; 4. Daniel W.; 5. Dorothy S.; 6. George, died in infancy; 7. Hiram F., private in late war, married, 1st, Eliza Morse, of St. Johns, 2nd, Emma J. Moody, lives in Nashua, Fla.; 8. Mahala Ann married Samuel Conant, lived in Manchester, N. H., died in 1849.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI, 5TH GENERATION FROM STEPHEN FLANDERS.

| 6th G'n'ration. | 7th Generation. | 8th Generation. | 9th Generation. | 10thG'n'ration. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Caleb, md. 2d wife, Nancy Avery. | 1. Samuel. md. Marcia ——. | A dau., teacher, Farmington. | | |
| 3rd wife, Sarah Avery. | 1. Frank, md. —.<br>2. Charles.<br>3. Nancy, md. Mr. Spear, Danbury.<br>4. George.<br>5. Sarah Frances | 1.RevCharles.md<br>2. Sadie.<br>3. John Emmons | | |
| 4. Jane, md. a Colby. died.<br>5. Betsey, md. a Perkins in Me. | 1 daughter. | | | |
| 6. Hannah, md. Reuben Long. Moved to Monson, Me., 1842. | 1. Kinsman. md. | 2 children. | | |
| | 2. Mary Jane. md. John Weeks. | 6 children. | | |
| | 3. Alvin, md. 1st wife, Phœbe<br>2nd wife, Susan. | 1. Charles.<br>4 children. | | |
| | 4. Hannah, md. Joseph Dane.<br>5. Dolly, d. young | 1. Alvah.<br>2. Carrie. | | |
| 7. Polly, md. Russell Ray. | 1. Samuel, died.<br>2. Malvina, md. a Philbrick. | 1 Alma, md. George Foote. | 4. children. | |
| | 3. Caroline, md. a Huse, of Boston<br>4. Arvilla, died.<br>5. Nancy, died.<br>6. Alfred, md. in Manchester, N.H. | 3 children. | | |
| 8. Nancy. md. Josiah Norris. | 1. Mary Ann, md. Sam'l Macomber. d. July 17. 1893. | 1. A son, died.<br>2. Annie G., md. Chas. H. Cutter. | 1. Victor.<br>2 Edna.<br>3. Esther. | |
| 9. James or David, went west | Not traced. | | | |

He also says that his uncle Russel Ray was a Veteran of 1812-15, and that Caroline was the oldest and [illegible] Andrew Drew, instead of a Mr. Huse. His [illegible] of births is Caroline, Malvina, Samuel, Alfred, Arvilla, with no Nancy, as given by others.

Mr. Hiram Flanders says "Father's third wife's children were:— 1. Franklin W., married Sarah Emery, had four daughters—Alice B., Ella H., Emma C., Grace C.—all married and have families. 2 Charles A., married, 1st, Mary Jackson, had three sons: Albert W., Herbert, Howard—all married. 2nd wife, Maria Rankin. 3rd wife, Martha Goss, had—Mary M., Florence G. 3. Nancy M. 4 George C., has 4 children, all married. 5. Sarah Frances, married John W. Bean, (apt. U. S. A., retired, living at San Mateo, Fla." (He was twice brevetted for gallantry in the late war.) J. A. S.

Through her mother Anne Janette was descended from Nathan Cole, born at Boxford, Mass., of the fifth generation from Thomas Cole, the first of the name in America. Her mother was also descended from Capt. James Gregg, and John Moor, son of the John Moor massacred at Glencoe, Scotland, on Feb. 13, 1692. Both Moor and Gregg were of the first settlers of Londonderry, N. H. (See Appendix H, pages 170–4.) Nathan Cole married Molly Flint, of Reading, Mass. They lived first at Amherst, N. H., from Amherst they moved to Antrim, N. H., and afterward removed

to Hill, N. H., then to Danbury, N. H., where he died at 80 years of age. They had nine children :—

1. Polly, married John Smith, of Nottingham West, now Hudson, N. H. They had four children :—Lydia, Mahala, Polly, and John. By her second husband, James Barrett, she had :—James, Jotham, Sheppard, Belinda and Harriet.—She was born about the time of the Revolution, and died at 90, during the Rebellion. A granddaughter, Lucy, Mrs. Peter S. Coburn, of Dracut, now of Lowell, has three daughters :—Marzette, Mrs. Coburn ; Florence, Mrs. Marshall; and Jennie, Mrs. Richardson.

2. John, married Janette Gregg, of Antrim. They had : Almira, born Sept. 24, 1800 ; married Enos Flanders, and had Anne Janette, born Dec. 30, 1830, who married J. A. Stuart. Enos died before Anne's birth, and Almira married Josiah Norris, and had Alonzo S., Co. E. 16th Mass ; Nancy M. ; Louis E., M.D., Surg. 2nd Me. Cav. ; James F., 2nd Ill. Inf., Rev. and Missionary to Burmah ; and Jennie A., teacher. All married and have families but Jennie, the wife of William Hughes, a lawyer and rancher of Auburn, Cal. Almira is still living, (March, 1894) being with her eldest living daughter, Nancy, Mrs. Frank Hart, of Willemantic, Me. She had been living with her oldest daughter, Anne J. for the fifteen years previous to that daughter's death in 1890, and the consequent breaking up of housekeeping at Dracut.

John Cole's second child was named Samuel Gregg. He was a carpenter, an exact workman ; went to Lowell at its first starting, and was employed on the interior finish of many public buildings. He married Mary Bannister, of Shrewsbury, Mass., to which place they removed during the war. His wife became a paralytic and died after years of lingering helplessness. Meanwhile, their adopted daughter, Emma, assisted greatly in housekeeping. After Mary's death he

removed to Worcester and entered the employ of the Washburn Moen Co. at their wire works, and remained in their employ until his death at the age of 80. Emma married first, George Newton, of Shrewsbury and had a son, Bertie; second, after both George and her father had been dead some years, she married Joseph Stiles, a foreman in the Houston Electric Works at Lynn, Mass. They have no children.

John Cole married Sarah Smith for second wife and had eight children :—Janette, Tirzah, Sally, Maria, John, Mary, Betsey and Nathan. He died in Hill, aged 84.

3. Nathan, married Mary Ann Nichols, of Antrim, N. H. They moved to Ohio, and had three children, named :—Frederick, Alonzo and Thomas.

4. Betsey, married John Wadleigh, of Hill. They had five children :—John, Acsah, Mary, Lovey and Levi. Of these Acsah married a man named Hersey, who placed their son Joseph with the Shakers and left for parts unknown.—Joseph became the head of the Lebanon family, and then left the order to perform a son's duty to his aging mother. He traced his father to his hermitage in the wilds of Michigan and then returned to his mother and made a home for her and himself. Acsah died in the winter of 1892.

Levi, the youngest of Betsey's children, married twice. The first wife had four children :—Elizabeth, Frances, Levi and a son whose name my informant could not recall. He settled in business at Haverhill, Mass., and became quite prosperous. The mother, Betsey, was 80 at her death.

5. Levi, married Polly Philbrick, of Andover, N. H.—He lived for a time at Danbury, was without children, and died at Andover, N. H.

6. Willis, married Sarah Bixby, of Hillsboro, N. H. Lived in Andover, N. H., and had four children :—Maudana, Harvey, Martha and Ransom. He moved to Illinois and

died at an advanced age. We have no farther record of him or of any of his family.

7. Jedediah Ritterbush, married Pamelia Chase, of Salsbury, N. H. He had four children :—Charles, Cyrus, Martha and Mary Ann. He died at Hillsboro, in 1860.

8. Susanna, married William Winter, Danbury, N. H. She was the one to have "her mother's number" of children,—nine :—Frederick, Miles, William, Hannah, Ariel, Lucy, Nathan, Benjamin and Susanna. She died at 44 years.

9. Lucy Flint, married, first, Capt. Samuel Pillsbury, of Danbury. They removed to Monson, Me., in 1837. She married, second, a Mr Roach, of Abbot, Me. She had no children, and died in Parkman, Me., aged 88.

Returning to Anne Janette Flanders, the wife of Joseph A. Stuart, we have to add that during the last eighteen months of her life she bore up bravely under a painful hereditary disease that, first manifesting itself after exposure and a fever when eight years old, ever afterward gave her frequent nights and days of pain and lameness, causing her at one time to write these lines :

TO PAIN.

Ah, wherefore is thy ministry, O, Pain!
Stern Daughter of Affliction, dost thou come
To teach us that this earth is not our home,
And force us to forsake the trifles vain
Which seek the deathless spirit to enchain
To its dull earth, and midst its poison flowers
Forget its glorious and immortal powers,
That unto joys celestial might attain?
Oh, darkly sorrowful and stern, thou art!
Unbidden Guest! But if thy mission be
Thus holy;—welcome, welcome unto me
Thy frequent visits and thy sharpest dart;
So that thou aid my struggling soul to gain
That glorious clime where all are free from pain.

August 29, 1855.

The lines were found on a stray page of a book of poems written by her before her marriage to beguile the long hours

of night when sleep was impossible. Among the few leaves not destroyed by her, I find a leaf written while mourning the disapperance of her first love, on his way north for their marriage, under circumstances indicating foul play; the lines being suggested by those of Mrs. Hemans on Love:—

"What hath it been to thee,—
That Power; the dweller in thy secret breast?"

A source of woe and sadness to my heart.
An ever flowing fount of bitter tears;
A swift awakener of darkening fears;
A troubled spirit that will ne'er depart;—
Thus hast thou been, O Love, and thus thou art!
All unrequited though thy gifts may be.
Not all of sorrow hast thou wrought for me;
For thou hast wakened in my troubled soul
High aspirations for that better life
That, free from pain and earthly strife,
Awaits the spirit that has won its goal.
Thou bringest me yearnings for that home above,
Where He abides whose sweetest name is "Love."

The following lines upon the other side were written two weeks later.

MEMORY.

Of all the guests that wander to and fro
Within the silent chambers of the heart,
And in its feasts and vigils bear a part,
None goeth with so sad a step and slow
As Memory,—Neither do any bring
Gifts like to hers; for in her silent train
Come youth's bright dreams and golden hopes again,
And all the joys that time with rapid wing
Hath buried in the shadows of the past,
And all the tears that fell so thick and fast
As these bright visions faded one by one,
Till all the beautiful and glad are gone.
And ever in the heart her silent tread
Wakes mournful echoes of the lost and dead.

Most of her verses were written while editing a paper to be read at the weekly meetings of a debating society, called

the Washington Athenæum, at Lowell, Mass., and the writer is not sure but that the writings attracted him to the person of the editor, inasmuch as the general tone of even the light ones given to the society touched an answering chord in his own life-song.

"A LITTLE WHILE."

A little while amid life's bowers
With happy feet we stray;
A little while we cull the flowers
That blossom on our way;
And then upon her flowery breast
Earth takes her children home to rest.

A little while we list the notes
Of all the summer birds;
And sweeter music round us floats
Of softly murmured words;
Then from those tones so sweet, so blest,
Earth takes her children to her breast.

A little while where soul with soul
In sweet communion blends,
We travel onward to the goal
With dear, familiar friends;
Then kindred hearts in quiet rest
Earth takes to slumber on her breast.

A little while we weave bright dreams,
Then weep to see them fade;
With troubled eyes we watch the beams
That coming night must shade;
And then upon her changeless breast
Earth takes her sorrowing ones to rest

A little while we wander on
With weary, faltering tread
Till all life's brightest joys are gone,
And hope's sweet flowerets dead;
And then upon her peaceful breast
Earth takes her weary ones to rest.

Her children had always wanted to preserve her verses in print, they being somewhat in the form of a diary of her feelings at the time each was written, with dates appended;

but during the last months before her death she destroyed all except a very few. Those remaining are so few that I will give them here as the most available method :

TO MY MOTHER.

Far from the love that blest my childhood's day
I dwell with other friends in other homes;
But ever to my secret soul there comes
The memory of the loving smile that lay
Around my childhood like a morning ray
Of the bright sunshine; and my mother's eye
Beams softly through the shades and mists that lie
Dark lowering o'er my toilsome way.
Blessings be on thee, mother; may thy strength
Be as thy day; and may the cheering light
Of God's own love be round thee, till at length
Thou go to dwell with Him in mansions bright;
And may I live on earth as to prepare
To swell with thee the song of victory there.

TO MY FATHER.

My father. Though thine eyes were closed in sleep,
The long and dreamless, e'er my own could trace
The form or lineaments of thy face;
Or e'er my heart had known to yearn and weep
That the lost sunshine of thy loving smile
Did ne'er my childhood's cares and woes beguile,—
Yet in my heart a fount whose waters leap
Forth at thy name doth ever flow and keep
The tendrils fresh and green that spring for thee.
I know that from thy blissful home in heaven
Thou comest with loving eyes to watch o'er me;
And many an earnest to my soul is given
Of that glad hour when my immortal sight
Shall greet thee in the realms of cloudless light.

There is one other that I will give,—one that was always a favorite with her, and although one of the first of her

writings in verse, the thought expressed of a far better and brighter life in store for her was ever a consolation to her, even to the end.

EARTH AND HEAVEN.

A land of fading flowers,
Of sorrow and of gloom;
Where o'er the sunniest hours
Fall shadows of the tomb;
Where e'en the brightest ray
Of hope is quickly fled;
And o'er the thorny way
With weary feet we tread.
Where dearest ones must part;
Where sighs of anguish swell
From many a breaking heart,
Is the land where now I dwell

A land of deathless flowers
That bright, unfading, bloom
In amaranthine bowers,
Where falls no shade of gloom;
Where rest the weary feet;
Where all are free from pain;
Where friends long parted meet
And never part again;
Where tear drops leave no stains;
Where living waters flow
O'er all the verdant plains,
Is the land to which I go.

The prevailing epidemic, "the grip," attacked her very soon after her 59th birthday, causing increased suffering, attended by frequent heart-spasms that, though relieved by inhaling fumes of menthol spirits upon hot water, destroyed all hope of final recovery, and the last words written by her

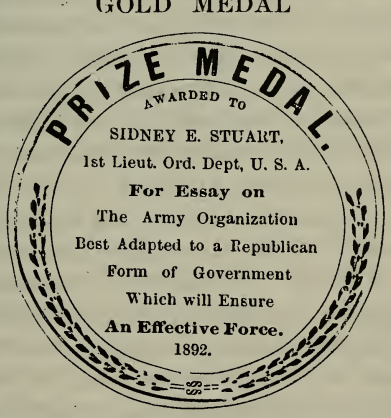
in her diary on February 2nd, were:—"It is useless trying to disguise the fact that the end draws nigh." She died on May 14, 1890.

Of the children of Joseph A. and Anne J., the first, Sidney Edwin was born June 4, 1857, at Erie, Pa., and was taken when nine months old to Norwich, Vt. upon a farm, and from thence the next year to the new home in Dracut, Mass. When he was but seven years old his father entered the naval service to help suppress the rebellion, and Sidney took care of the stock and at once learned to milk, attending school during the winter months, his services being in demand during the summer to care for the strawberry and other crops, upon which his mother depended for the support of the family, the father's pay in the service but little more than repaying the Government its charge for the shoddy uniform furnished. Sidney kept up with his classes, and even distanced those of his age by systematic study at home. From his mother he also 'absorbed' quite a knowledge of botany, and on his own account took up the study of entomology, enthusing his father so that they succeeded in collecting specimens of some hundreds of species, mostly from the farm, making a study of their habits for practical use in reducing the ravages of injurious ones, and protecting those that preyed upon them. His collection twice took first premium at the New England Fairs. After leaving the district school he used to walk four-and-a-half miles to attend the Lowell High School, paying tuition therefor. One morning he found his schoolroom occupied by a crowd of young men taking a competitive examination as candidates for an appointment at West Point by Hon. John K. Tarbox, M. C. His teacher advised and insisted upon his going in to try for it notwithstanding he had not reviewed for the occasion. The selection lay for some time between a Lowell boy and

Sidney, till his teacher, in turning over some papers in his desk while Mr Tarbox was consulting records to make his decision, found the plan of a cabinet of cases presented by Sidney to the attention of the school committee, offering to fill them with specimens of our common and other insects, with classified names and habits printed by himself upon the card on which each specimen was pinned, in payment for his tuition for a term of fourteen weeks. The attention of Mr. Tarbox being called to this, he looked no more at the school records, and though he would have preferred to give the appointment to the son of one of his own political faith, he afterward said he thought a boy already so interested in a scientific study as to be competent and willing to make such an offer to obtain an education, deserved assistance and that he would undoubtedly be a credit to his appointor and his district. Sidney taught school at the 'Navy' district in his own town the winter before entering West Point. He was ordered to report at West Point April 19, 1876, it being the Centennial year and the Government, intending to have the corps of cadets spend their encampment at the World's Fair held that year at Philadelphia, wanted to drill them before sending them. At his studies he gained standing gradually at first, soon advancing to be a member of the first section and graduated third in his class, being first in chemistry. This gave him the right to have his name entered on the Army Register for that year as a "distinguished cadet." There being but two vacancies to be filled in the Engineer Corps of the Army, he chose, by his customary right as the next highest in class merit to enter the First Artillery, then stationed at Fort Adams, in Newport Harbor. His regiment was soon after transferred to the Pacific coast and his battery stationed at the Presidio. While there he was selected to take the advanced course of two years study at the

Artillery School at Ft. Monroe. At his graduation from the Artillery School he was detailed to West Point as Assistant to the Professor of Philosophy. While upon this duty a vacancy occurred in the Ordnance Corps, and after a competitive examination he was selected to fill the vacancy, his Commission in the Ordnance being dated Aug. 6, 1885.— At the end of his four years' detail at West Point he was ordered as Assistant Inspector of Steel at Midvale Steel Works, Germantown, Pa. He was afterwards transferred to the South Bethlehem Iron Works, at South Bethlehem, Pa., where that firm was making gun-forgings for the army.

In 1892, he wrote an essay on "The Army Organization Best Adapted to a Republican Form of Government, that will Ensure An Effective Force." He captured the Life Membership offered by the *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*, together with their large GOLD MEDAL




the obverse side of which is represented here. He was soon after requested by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, (late the Secretary of War,) to embody his scheme in a bill for that

senator to introduce in the senate for discussion towards its adoption in the proposed re-organization of the army. The plan proposed an addition of two other classes to the present regular forces; the regulars, forming a "nucleal" class of continuous service men, to be distributed, with the present regular officers of each regiment for brigade and regimental officers, as nuclei of training companies, which are then filled with a "training" class, enlisted, kept recruited and trained by and at the expense of the United States Government, without withdrawing them materially from their ordinary occupations. From this class, after two yearsof training, a third, or "reserve" class to be enlisted, in specified districts much as the State militia now is, but with officers of its own only as high as lieutenants, required to meet the others for drill only enough to maintain efficiency and "to keep touch" with the other classes, till a declaration of war,—of itself to be an order for mobilization,—abolishes all distinction of classes, every man having his place, and each officer knowing his men, they would be ready for instant effective action.

In March 1893 he was requested by the Chairman of the Division of Military Engineering of the International Congress of Engineers of World's Fair Congress Auxiliary, to submit a paper on "The Manufacture of Steel for Ordnance Purposes." He complied, with result undetermined.

On Sept. 26, 1888, he married FLORENCE LIVINGSTON, a descendant of JOHN LIVINGSTON, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. He came over with his family from Ballybay, Ireland, in 1764, and settled on virgin land in West Hebron, N. Y., where he lived till his death in 1788. His children were:—John, Francis, Robert, Joseph, Benjamin, *William*, Samuel and Mary.

DR. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, born Feb. 15, 1768, was a physician. Was Surgeon's Mate in the war of 1812; set-

tled in Lewis, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1817; died there in 1860. He married in 1790, Sarah Tracy, daughter of Theophilus Tracy, of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., who died in 1828. They had ten children:—an unnamed girl, Anna, an unnamed son, John J., William Tracy, *James Gray*, Jane Agnes, Sarah Gifford, Wealthy Maria and Robert Wilson.

James Gray Livingston, born in 1802, was a farmer in Lewis. He married in 1822, Rosetta Woodruff, daughter of Roger Hooker and Sally Russell Woodruff, born in 1803, died at Lewis in 1872. They had:—William Tracy, Emily Amanda, *LaRhett Loralzo*, a girl unnamed, and another daughter unnamed. He was a zealous abolitionist, an active member of the "Underground Railroad to Canada," and a prominent Deacon of the Congregational Church. He died at Lewis in 1889, at the age of 87.

Col. LaRhett Loralzo Livingston, U. S. A., born in Lewis in 1831, went to West Point in 1849, graduated in 1853, rose through all the grades in the artillery to colonel. Served through the Civil War. Was twice brevetted:—"To Major, July 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia;" "to Lieut. Colonel, Aug. 23, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Smithfield, Virginia." In 1856 he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Joseph Eaton, U. S. A. and Sarah Smith. Their children are:—Florence, Mary Eaton, (died in 1864,) Laura and Gertrude.

Mary Eaton is descended from Jonas and Grace Eaton, who came over in 1635 or 6; was in Reading, Mass. 1644, when incorporated, and was a Selectman. His son,—

Hon. Joshua Eaton, was Representative to General Court. He married Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Thomas Kendall, of Reading. They had a son,—

Capt. Thomas, who married Lydia Pierce, a daughter of

Benjamin Pierce ,of Watertown, Mass., and their son,—

Lieut. Jonathan, married Mary Damon, daughter of Joseph and Mary Damon, of Reading. A son,—

Edmund, married Sarah Brown, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah Brown, of Reading, and their son,—

Dr. Joseph Eaton U. S. Army, was the father of Mary, wife of Col. Livingston, and the mother of Florence, wife of Lt. Sidney E. Stuart. Sidney E. and Florence at present have three children :—Ruth, born at Germantown, Feb. 5, 1890; LaRhett Livingston, born at South Bethlehem, Jan. 17, 1892; and Sidney Edwin, jr., born at South Bethlehem, Aug. 18, 1893.

Josephine Bell Stuart, the second child of Joseph A. and Anne J. Stuart, was born April 1, 1859, at Norwich, Vt. Her parents took possession of their new home in Dra cut May 5, the day she was five weeks old. She attended the graded schools of the district till fourteen years old, and then continued her studies at home. During this period, by raising strawberries, the three children earned the money to purchase an organ at a cost of $150; her share of the work being to help pick and to prepare them for market. They placed in each box a card with the growers' names and their warrant to the date of picking printed thereon. As a result of the warrant and honest packing their berries found customers waiting for their arrival. This lesson in self dependance, and the manifest benefit and satisfaction to all by this square dealing in their youth has never been forgotten by them; a lesson that all parents might well teach. Bell, (as we always called her,) entered the State Normal School at Salem, graduating in 1878, and taught school in her own town eight years, most of the time in her own district.—In 1886 she accepted an offer to establish a training school for teachers for Pawtucket, R. I. In 1887 she established

one for Portsmouth, N. H. New Bedford, Mass. secured her services to establish her training school in 1889 in her new Harrington schoolhouse Here she had charge of eight graded rooms for children, two being grammar grades, and one room for from twenty-five to thirty pupil teachers. As she had but one assistant, overwork compelled her to accept a two months' leave of absence for medical treatment in Florida in the winter of 1891–92, and a course of medical treatment during her vacation the next summer. In 1893 she was offered $1600 a year to establish a Training Department in Rhode Island's State Normal school at Providence, but having already accepted an increase of salary at New Bedford, with an increase of assistants, she declined.

Fred Augustus, the third child of Joseph A. and Anne J. Stuart, was born at Dracut, Mass., Sept. 24, 1860. He early exhibited more mechanical inclination than the others, by making wagons, sleds and the many playthings coveted by boys, later, by squirrel cages for himself and bird cages for his mother's many pets. Although standing well with classmates somewhat older than himself, he did not have the thirst of the student manifested by his brother and sister.— His touch upon the organ made it speak in finer tones than theirs from the first, though giving far less time to practice. At ten, he started with his brother as an amateur printer; they to do the minister's printing for the use of his press and office outfit. At twelve he was made happy by a new self-inking press and stock of type, being known to run a-mile-and-a-quarter home from school at noon to fill an order for a pack of cards brought in by a schoolmate. After he was sixteen he worked considerably for the neighbors; was in good demand and self-supporting. At twenty he engaged to assist in collecting and distributing milk to customers in Lowell. In the spring of 1882 he bought a milk route and

conducted it for himself three years, when serious ill health caused by excessive work and exposure to that hard winter's storms compelled him to seek a better climate. Work in a printing office at Auburn, Cal. was secured for him there by an aunt, and he speedily sent on his savings to settle unpaid accounts incident to losses usually resulting from a sudden stoppage of business. On May 25, 1887 he married Mary Elizabeth McKay, an Auburn teacher, born in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, 1861, daughter of Burton McKay, architect and builder. Late in 1888 Fred A. built a small cottage in Auburn, moving in just before Christmas. In April, 1890 he left California in order to reach home with his family to see his mother before she died, and to care for his father, then greatly debilitated by sole care of his wife in addition to the house and farm work. They arrived four weeks before the mother's death, enabling her to see her first grandchild, Ray, born at Auburn, Feb. 16, 1888. Their second child, Archer Bell, was born at Dracut, Mass., Feb. 16, 1891.— Two very unfavorable years for farmers in that locality succeeded, and receiving assurances of employment at former terms from Auburn, it was decided to return to California in November, 1891, the father intending to follow after he settled certain business. The father arrived a year later, to find them planning with contractors for a new house upon a very desirable lot, from which could be seen the valley and river Sacramento on the one side, and on the other the caps of Nevada's snowy ridges, with the overland railway track in sight or its sinuous course marked by smoke-lines for miles from the southwest to nearly north, while the city lay nestled in the depths of Auburn Ravine or in full view upon the slopes of the hills whose feet unite to form Auburn's bowl-like valley. The first of August, 1893, found them settled in their new home, with water at a turn of the wrist

for household or irrigating purposes, fruit trees growing, rejoicing in vegetables from their own grounds, inhaling air measurably cooled by fresh breezes—not felt by denizens of lower altitudes,—and with an assurance that the valley fogs of winter will rarely reach the ridge of College Heights.—Such fogs sometimes find their way partly up the ravines on either side, and cause Sacramento Valley to appear under the sun's rays from their point of view, as if it were a great sea of muddy water, extending from opposite Colusa on the north, nearly to Sacramento on the south, with the Coast Range for its western shore, while its eastern bank lies just at their feet.

Of the ancestors of MARY E. MCKAY, wife of Fred A. Stuart, we have the following account contributed by her, beginning with her mother's, the Harris family, they being the earlier immigrants to this country:—

"The Harrises were of the Scotch-Irish race, their ancestors, EDWARD HARRIS and FLORA DOUGLAS having left Ayrshire in Scotland in the reign of Charles II, losing a fine estate for their attachment to Presbyterian worship. They settled near Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, Ireland. Their children were:—Edward, *Robert* and James.

Of Edward we know nothing, but suppose him to be one of the "Harris brothers" who, according to family tradition, came to America with Penn's Company, and of whom we know *Robert* to be one.

ROBERT married Dorothy Wiley and they had:—1. John; 2. William; 3. James; 4. Margaret; 5. Samuel; 6. *Thomas;* 7. Robert; 8. Charles.

James married Mary Simpson and had:—1. William; 2. Ann; 3. James; 4. John. This John married first, Jean Poer; second, Jean Harris. He was a prominent man during the American Revolution. He laid out the town

of Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and is buried there. He always called John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, "my cousin."

THOMAS, son of Robert, and grandson of EDWARD and FLORA, was born in 1695. He married Mary McKinney, but we know nothing of his early life except this fact and that they certainly had three sons. At the age of seventy we find he was a resident of Baltimore county, Maryland. The eldest son was Robert, who was described in 1765 as "Doctor of Medicine, Philadelphia." Matthew was the second, and *John* the youngest, and these are all of whom we have any record.

*Thomas* and his son Robert were members of the "Philadelphia Company" to whom on Oct. 31, 1765, the British Government gave a large tract of land in Nova Scotia.

*Thomas* and his son Robert, with five other members of the company, on the 5th of May 1767, executed a power of attorney to *Dr. John* Harris, of Baltimore county, Maryland, making him their agent. *Thomas* died at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Penn. on Dec. 4, 1801, aged 106 years, and having seen three centuries.

Of Robert we have no record except the foregoing mention, and a letter written by him at Philadelphia, July 14, 1773, to his brother John who was then in Pictou.

Matthew was born Jan. 12, 1735, and died Dec. 9, 1829, at Pictou, whither he had removed in 1769. His wife's name was Sutia.(?) Of their sons, the eldest, Thomas, was a surveyor, and was for twenty years Sheriff of Pictou; he was the father of Sutia Harris Robinson, mother of the late Thomas Robinson, artist, of Providence, R. I. A second son died unmarried; a third was lost at sea going from Halifax to Pictou; a fourth, Robert, studied medicine and lived on his father's place, but afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he died; a fifth, James, settled in Nova

Scotia; the sixth moved to Pennsylvania, and we have no further record of him.

The three daughters all married; one married a Patterson, and one, Jean or Jane, married Simon Newcomb and settled in Wallace, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia. They had three children:—Simon, Thomas and John. The last named married in the United States. His son is now Simon Newcomb, the noted astronomer, and we believe was sent to South Africa on an astronomical expedition about two years ago.

JOHN, the youngest son of *Thomas*, was born July 16, 1739. He received a medical education at Princeton, New Jersey, where he formed a friendship with Dr. John Witherspoon, at one time President of the College, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This friendship continued through life, and we now have a letter written by Dr. Witherspoon at Philadelphia, June 4, 1773, "to Dr. John Harris, at Pictou, in Nova Scotia," as the superscription shows. Dr. Harris was graduated from Princeton in 1763, and entertained such respect for the institution that he sent his son William from Nova Scotia to take a collegiate course there. While Dr. Harris was a resident of "Cross Roads," a small place in Maryland, about fourteen miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and now called Churchville, he was married to Elizabeth Scott, who died in July, 1815.

Toward the end of May, 1767 the Philadelphia Company sent a small brig, the "Hope," to Pictou with six families of settlers, among whom were Dr. John Harris and family. They arrived at Pictou Harbor on June 10th. The people of Truro had heard of the expected arrival and several of the young men started through the woods to meet them and render any needed assistance. They reached the shore in the afternoon and made fires to attract the attention of the newcomers, who saw the lights and naturally supposed them to

be made by savages, of whom they stood in terror. After deliberating, the company kept off shore till morning and then concluded to advance, when to their great joy they discovered white faces and heard friendly voices. During the night a son, Thomas, was born to Mrs. Harris. He died in 1809 and on a monument which till recently stood to his memory was the following:—"The first descendant of an Englishman born in Pictou." He was long known as "Clerk Tommy," having been clerk of the peace for some years. During the July term of the Court of Sessions for 1797 the following was passed:—Also presented and ordered, that Thomas Harris, jr. be allowed the sum of three pounds currency for his services as Clerk of the Peace for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven."

The children of Dr. John Harris were:—

1. Thomas;—and it may not be out of place to remark here that he had a son Edward, and a daughter, afterward Mrs. Brown, each of whom named a son Edward for their Scottish ancestor, thus continuing the family name.

2. Mary, the eldest daughter, was born in June, 1769, being the first female child born of English parents in Pictou. She married Robert Cock.

3. William, the second son, born in 1771, was sent to Princeton, where he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine. He married Susan Hunt, visited Pictou, then returned to make his home in New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

4. Margaret, was born in Pictou in 1773; married a Mr. Watson and lived in Truro.

5. Elizabeth was born in 1775; married John Moore and lived in Truro.

6. John Washington Harris, the third son, was born in March, 1777. He was married in May, 1804 to his second cousin, Mary Sutia Hadley, daughter of Capt. —— Hadley,

orphaned when an infant and brought up by her maternal grandmother, Mrs. (Matt.?) Harris.

7. Robert, the fourth and youngest son, was born in Truro, Nov. 21, 1783. He married in Truro and died one or two years after, leaving an infant daughter. His widow married an Archibald, lived in Truro and had a large family.

8. A fourth daughter, of whose given name we find no mention, married a John McKean.

Dr. John Harris, being one of the first settlers of Pictou, was interested in what was called the Philadelphia Grant. This grant being escheated after the death of Dr. Harris, grants of 500 acres each were given to John W. and Robert Harris and their four sisters. These 3000 acres were laid out and granted about the year 1813 on each side of the road leading from Truro to Talamagouche, and soon after the sons of Robert Cock (husband of Mary Harris,) and John McKean (husband of —— Harris) commenced to clear and make themselves farms at the same places where some of their descendants now reside on Talamagouche mountains. These were the first settlers between Onslow and Talamagouchee.

Dr. John, or "Dr. Johnny" as his brothers called him, was attorney for the Philadelphia Company; he was the first magistrate in the district of Pictou, having been appointed in 1769; he was the first registrar of deeds and held other public offices there; he was clerk of the peace at Onslow for some years; represented Truro in the House of Assembly from 1779 to 1785; he celebrated marriages and was generally a "public man."

We find that he is credited with owning a fishing boat and a small vessel in 1769, the nucleus for the Pictou marine. After a life of varied fortune, and having attained the age of sixty-three years, the death of Dr. Harris was very sud-

den. "On the 9th of April, 1802 he went from home on horseback to ride to the village, and as he was coming into Mr. Jonathan Blanchard's yard from the street he fell from his horse and was instantly killed."

We have already mentioned the children of Dr. Harris, and will now speak more especially of the son John W. and his descendants, many of whom are residents of the United States.

In 1811 John Washington Harris succeeded his cousin Thomas Harris, sr., as Deputy Sheriff, which office he held some years, then was made High Sheriff and continued in office till 1857. At that time his eyesight had become so impaired, presumably from exposure to winter snow and dazzling sunlight, that he resigned in favor of his son William H., who had been his Deputy. William held the office till his death in 1883, at which time his son George S. was formally appointed High Sheriff. As his father's deputy he had discharged the active duties of the office, his father's failing eyesight making it impossible for him to do them.—George S. Harris was Sheriff but a short time, for in 1885 he, too, passed away, and his only brother, J. Sim Harris, was appointed to succeed him. A Pictou paper published some years since said "The Shrievalty in this County has become hereditary and fixed in the family of Harris. and the appointment of any other than one of that name would be passing strange." The present incumbent is the fifth in office, and fifth of that name to occupy an office which has existed in that county one-hundred-and-two years.—since the year 1791.

The family of John W. Harris and wife Mary was a large one; eight sons grew to manhood, and four daughters to womanhood, and of each we will make brief mention:—

1. William H. was born Feb. 4, 1805; married about

1832 to Anne Arnison. They had a family of nine children, three of whom still survive:—1st. Margaret F. who married J. D. McLeod and makes Pictou her home; 2nd. Mary Ann, widow of W. W. Glennie, also a resident of Pictou; 3rd. J. Sim, married to Emma Ives, and is the present Sheriff of Pictou, which place is his home.

2. Elizabeth was born Feb. 6, 1806 and was married in 1829 to William Milne, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, who in the year 1827 began the publication of the *Colonial Patriot*, the first paper in Pictou County, Nova Scotia.

This paper was for some years edited by Jotham Blanchard, Esq., anonymously. The principles of the paper and the free spirit with which it assailed Government abuses soon brought it into notice. The population willing to support such a paper, however, was small, and financially the venture was not a success till a few years later several gentlemen combined and took control of the publication.

Mr. Milne and family removed to New England some years later, where, by his kindly, sympathetic nature, his ability as a writer either in prose or in verse, his unbounded interest and compassion for the nation's enslaved, a feeling he dauntlessly expressed in writing at a time when such a course was very unpopular, he won and retained many friends who gladly voiced the sentiments of many others in loving and grateful tributes to his memory. Mr. Milne was called from his earthly home at Providence, R. I., on Saturday, August 25, 1877, in the 78th year of his age.

Our own childish recollections of him are kindly; to us he was always the embodiment of gentleness and affectionate kindness; ever interested in children and trying to contribute to the happiness of those about him.

From one tribute to his memory we take the following:—

"Mr. Milne possessed natural abilities that might well be

coveted by any one. * * * * He was a writer of no mean ability, and whatever he wrote, in verse or prose, was always on the side of virtue, purity and humanity. * * * * * He was a most consistent temperance man, and some of his published songs on this subject are full of touches of the manliest sympathy for the victims of the curse, and scathing rebuke for those who were aiding and abetting its continued existence. * * * * * * * * He was ever the firm friend of the poor. His life was more quiet than active, but it was the quiet that always has strength in it. His was ever a song of trust. Christ was in him the hope of glory, and this hope has ripened into fruition."

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Milne are:—

1st. Mary H., married to Henry W. Christian, who had served in the war of the Rebellion, and who died Sept. 10, 1885, of pneumonia, the illness being very brief owing to his constitution being broken by experiences during the war. Mrs. Christian spends her time in the homes of her sisters; one in Providence, R. I., and one in Attleboro, Mass.

2nd. Isabella P. who married Edward H. Frink and is living with her husband and adopted daughter, Bertha S., in Attleboro.

One little child, Mary Caroline, was given them on Feb. 13, 1873 for a brief visit which came to an end March 22 of the same year, when she was called to the Kingdom above.

3rd. Barbara L. who married Alexander Wilcox. They and their two daughters, Mary Ella and Laura Viola Jefferson, live in Fall River, Mass.

4th. Jeanette Duncan, who was married in Providence in November, 1870, to William Wallace May, of Nova Scotia. They make their home in that city and have two children living:—George Edward and Annie Lowden.

The following verses are from a poem written in memory

of their first child, Joseph William, who lived but a few weeks.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT GRANDCHILD.

BY W. MILNE.

Cheerless and dull is the house to-day,
The joy of the family circle is spoiled;
The pet of the household is taken away,
A beautiful, blue-eyed, infant child.
Dear, dear to the tenderest chords of the heart.
It was hard with our baby boy to part.

He came to our hearth like a bright sunbeam;
For him there was welcome, cheer and room;
But his stay was as brief as a fleeting dream,
And he left us to sadness, sorrow and gloom.
We could not but mourn, we had loved him so,
Till our hearts cried "How can we let thee go?"

Lord, pity our weakness, if we weep;
Our flower of the morning has turned to dust;
With its petals closed it has gone to sleep,
To wake in the morning we can trust;
That glorious morning that shall bring
To the earth made new eternal spring.

5th. John W. H., who married Elizabeth Wood. They have no children and reside in Providence.

6th. Alexander O., married to Emily Richards April 24, 1878. They have two children:—Frank Lawson, born on March 17, 1879, and Ethel Elizabeth, born Oct. 21, 1883. They live in San Francisco, California.

7th. Thomas F., who married Emma Henderson, and their home is in Providence.

8th. William H., unmarried, makes Providence his home.

Three other children of Mr. and Mrs. Milne:—Margaret

Anne, James, and Abbie Kelly, died in infancy; the latter named for the noted abolitionist preacher, then held to the scorn of people by pro-slavery advocates, but now honored for her brave earnestness.

Mrs. Milne survives her husband and lives a "shut-in" existence, a helpless invalid, patient and uncomplaining, tenderly cared for in the home of her daughter, Mrs. May, who is assisted in this faithful and loving service by her sisters.

3. Margaret S. born May 4, 1807, was married in 1833 to Thomas Roderick Fraser, a grandson of "old Roderick McKay." She died March 7, 1888, at San Jose, California, where she had removed two years previously to be with her sister Jane.

4. Robert R. was born Aug. 9, 1809; was married in 1834 to Catherine Stout, who died in 1853, leaving a son, George S. Robert married Anna E. Hollenbeck a year or so later. He passed away in 1867, and his widow now lives in Bennington, Michigan.

5. George S., born Sept. 17, 1812, died in 1833.

6. John F., born Feb. 8, 1814; was married in 1847 or 48 to Margaret G. Johnson, who died a few years later and left three children. He married in 1854 Anne Harris, who died in 1890, leaving one daughter. He still resides in Pictou.

7. Mary Ann, born July 7, 1815, died in 1844.

9. Walter P., born Sept. 1, 1820, died in 1841, and is buried on the island of Cuba.

10. Thomas Hunter was born May 7, 1822; married in 1871 to Mrs. Jane Renton, who died in 1885. He resides in New York.

11. Isaac, born Sept. 18, 1823. In 1853 he married Barbara Dawson, who died in 1855, one year later than her

husband, whose death occurred in 1854, leaving an infant daughter.

12. *Jane Hatton*, born Feb. 19, 1825, was married on Dec. 21, 1854 to Burton McKay. They moved to New York in the fall of 1857 and in the spring of 1859 to California, where the family has since resided.

Until his death on the 28th of Dec. 1863, Mr. Harris continued to reside in Pictou; for many years in "Halliburton Cottage" on the harbor. From a Nova Scotia paper published shortly after his death we take the following:—

"Mr. Harris was an old and highly esteemed citizen, and for many years High Sheriff of the county of Pictou. Engaged for nearly half a century in the duties of an active business life, his name during that long period has been closely associated with the progress and prosperity of the county in which he resided. His unfaltering probity, genial temperament and warm, generous sympathies had endeared him to a large circle of friends. Though most of those with whom he had taken sweet counsel in life have gradually preceeded him to the narrow bourne, yet in many a household will his memory be fondly cherished.

We've mourned the friends of early youth
And wept o'er days gone by;
And now we meet the unwelcome truth,
That aged worth must die.

The tyrant falls, and few lament,
The frivolous pass away,
No tear we drop at their descent
To mix with kindred clay.

Thou creeping slave to sordid pelf,
With cold, contracted heart,
Look on that bier, contrast thyself,
And own the meaner part.

Departed friend, it was not thine
To hoard the worldly store,
Nor mark by look or act supine,
The suppliant at thy door.

Through years of labored public life
It was thy lot to toil,
And find thy way 'mid dangers rife
O'er yet unbroken soil.

No carriage then, with cushioned back,
For thee inviting stood;
No travel but the bridle track
Through wild and lonesome wood.

How oft we've seen thy wearied frame
Return, each duty done,
Benumbed and chilled from winter's storm,
Or faint from scorching sun.

To serve the Crown, yet act the friend
To those the law distressed,
To make the pris'ner meekly bend,
Perchance his wrongs redressed.

And yet no sinecure befell,
Nor pension for thine age;
These go presumption's pride to swell
On fashion's gilded page.

'Tis finished now, yet few like thee
Can man's esteem retain
Through lengthened years, from censure free,
And die without a stain."

Early in July 1773 the Hector sailed from Scotland to Pictou, carrying the first company of Scottish emigrants.—After a voyage of eleven weeks she arrived at her destination and the settlers, numbering nearly two hundred, were landed amid circumstances fitted to make the stoutest hearts quail. They were without shelter, food was scarce, many were sick, some dying and most were destitute, having sacrificed all to come to America where the prospect of land and plenty held out to them was very tempting.

In this company were four brothers, *Roderick*, Donald, Alexander and —— McKay, all of whom were natives of Beauly, Invernesshire, Scotland. "Roderick was a blacksmith by trade, and through the influence of some friends of

his wife afterward secured a situation as head of the blacksmith work at the dockyard at Halifax. He and his wife traveled thither through the woods on foot, each carrying a child. Under his direction was made and placed the chain which was stretched across the northwest arm of that harbor during the war to prevent the entrance of hostile vessels.—He was a man of middle height, thick-set and strongly built, distinguished for his activity, determination and fertility in resources."

When the Hector reached Pictou the land along the shore was already occupied, and their grants were one, two, and even three miles from the water, thus cutting them off from fish, one very important factor in their subsistence. When they considered that and saw the unbroken forest which must be cleared before they could hope to do anything, the prospect was sufficient to entirely discourage men who had hoped for so different an outlook, and who were totally unacquainted with the manner of clearing American forests. The result was they refused to settle on the grant. When food arrived the agent refused to supply them as they were not complying with the conditions. Some had means and bought provisions, but soon the money was exhausted and they were without food and unable to procure any. In their extremity they insisted on having what had been sent by the company, and finally resolved to obtain a supply by force. "They seized both Squire Patterson and Dr. Harris, tied them and took their guns, which they hid at some distance, told them they must have food for their families, that they were willing to pay for it when they were able. They then proceeded to weigh and measure the various articles; they took an account of what each man received and left it.—Roderick McKay, a man of great energy and determination, and who in this and in all proceedings of the time was the

recognised leader of the Highlanders, was left to release the prisoners. After a sufficient time had elapsed to enable the rest to get to a safe distance, he undid the ropes by which they were bound, and having informed them where their guns were to be found, got out of the way himself. * * We may add here that Squire Patterson used, afterward, to say that the Highlanders who had arrived in poverty had paid him every farthing that he had trusted them." [*History of Pictou County.*

After some years' residence at Halifax Roderick returned to his farm in Pictou where he resided till his death at the age of one-hundred-and-one years, and it is said, "having never spoken one word of English," greatly preferring his native Gaelic.

He had six children, the oldest of whom became the wife of Dr. McGregor. Another daughter, Catherine, was married to J. D. B. Fraser, and was the mother of Thomas R. Fraser. The youngest daughter, Isabella, became Mrs. Patterson.

There were three sons:—*John*, Robert and ———.

*John* was married three times; first to a Miss Logan, who died, leaving a daughter Christian, and two sons, Roderick and Robert. The last named followed the sea; at one time was captain of a merchantman called the "Hindoo." He afterward had command of a ship called the "Betsey," in which he left New York about 1848 and was never heard of after.

*John McKay* was married the second time to Jane Davidson, who died, leaving one son, David. The third marriage was to Elizabeth McGeorge Burton, widow of Dr. William Burton, a surgeon in the English service who, on a trip to Nova Scotia, met Elizabeth McGeorge at her father's home. He became interested, then deeply in love with her and left

his position finally to marry her and settle in Nova Scotia. This third marriage took place about 1822, and four sons were born to them; Thomas, George, Burton and William. Thomas was a seafarer, went to England as mate of a vessel when quite young and died there. George, a druggist, was twice married. His first wife was Amelia Bridgman, whose only child, Lottie, died before she did. Elizabeth Wilkie was his second wife, and with her he removed to California in 1870, and they settled in Humbolt County, where he died July 21, 1880, and his widow survived him only nine years, till Dec. 25, 1889.

William went to Australia when young, married and settled there.

*Burton*, born June 24, 1830, was an architect and builder. On the 21st of Dec. 1854 he was married to Jane Hatton Harris, youngest child of John Washington Harris, High Sheriff of Pictou Co., and granddaughter of "Dr. John," of the Philadelphia Company, before mentioned. They had seven children, one of whom died in infancy.

As we have almost nothing in the way of written legacies from him I wish to insert the following written by him in his wife's autograph album early in their married life.

"HOME."

"How the heart bounds at the mention of that familiar name! How many bright recollections of days long since passed away rush into the mind at the sound of its familiar accent! Fond memory recalls scenes of loveliness and of beauty long since smothered in the busy scenes of active life with which we are surrounded.

The Cottage by the stream, with its vine covered trellis, its walls hanging with the creeper and honeysuckle, its little garden in front, brilliant with the rich tints of many colored flowers, speak of joys not only seen but felt. Its Sabbaths

or Holy rest! The family altar around which we were wont to gather and offer up the incense of grateful hearts to the Giver of all good!

And the old arm chair, where has sat for so many years our aged parent!

Oh, how those scenes come rushing to the mind, starting the tear adown the cheek which has grown furrowed and brown with the struggles of life's tempestuous pathway and causing one to sigh for the Home which is appointed for the weary and heavy laden. Oh, may we have a home in Heaven where there is no parting, where there is no care; where there is no night; but where there shall be a joyful recognition of all those friends who have died in the faith of Jesus Christ, where we shall know even as we are known, and where we shall all be brothers and sisters; where God shall be our Father, and where the Lamb shall dwell in the midst of us; where we shall drink of the pure water of life for ever and for ever. God grant it. Amen."

"TO MY WIFE."

" Dear friend of my bosom, and light of my home,
Thou peace speaking angel, from Heaven sent down,
Thou'rt my helper in trouble, my physician in pain,
Thy watchword in working is 'onward again.'

With thee by my side no danger I'll fear
While passing through life, or to death drawing near.
For Jehovah is nigh thee, I know He's thy friend,
And mine if His commandments thereto I attend.

Oh let us draw near, and before Him we'll bow,
With our hearts we will pay Him the homage we owe;
For our God He is gracious, long-suffering and kind,
Let us then to the altar our sacrifice bind.

We know He will hear us, only ask Him in faith;
The blessings we're in want of are all simple, still great.
Oh grant us Thy favor till life on earth end,
And after, to glory, may we both then ascend."

Robert, youngest son of Roderick, married Jessie Patterson, of Pictou, and had a large family, some of whom still live in that county.

The third son married and lived away up in the mountains above New Glasgow; he died many years ago and left three children; Roderick, ———, and Christabel. The second son was on board the "Betsey" when she sailed from New York. Christabel lived in Pictou, with the family of her uncle, Robert McKay; was a schoolmate of Jane Harris, about whose age she was. Her mother afterward married a Fraser and their son was for many years in charge of affairs at Mount Hamilton, Cal., where the Lick Observatory is placed.

We are informed that the death of John McKay occurred in the fall of 1853, and that his wife Elizabeth died in the summer of 1868, each being about seventy-five years of age at the time of decease.

The children of Burton McKay and Jane Harris are:—

1. *Arthur John*, born in Pictou, N. S., Nov. 26, 1855. He came to California when a child, and shortly after his father's death obtained a position as fireman on the railroad; became an engineer some years later and is still in the employ of the same Company, making Sacramento his home. Oct. 10, 1888, he married Lillian Gertrude Miller, of Sacramento.

2. *Barbara Dawson*, born at Truro, April 10, 1857 and married in February, 1877 to Charles Cassidy who met his death in a railroad accident in May of the following year, leaving her a widow with an infant son Arthur Benjamin

who was born in December, 1877. On June 19, 1890, she married Melville B. Everham, of Chicago, then a resident of Nevada, and in the spring of 1892 they and Arthur removed to Chicago, where on July 31, 1893 a daughter, Edith, was born.

3. Mary Elizabeth, born in San Francisco, August 2, 1861, became a school teacher; taught eight years, the last five in Auburn, California. On May 25, 1887 was married to Fred A. Stuart at the home of her mother in San Jose. They returned to Auburn and have since resided there except from April, 1890 to December, of the next year, which time was spent at Mr. Stuart's home in Dracut, Mass.— They have two children; Ray, born Feb. 16, 1888, at Auburn, and Archer Bell, born Feb. 16, 1891 at Dracut in the house in which his father was born.

3. *Effie Reed*, born July 10, 1863 at San Francisco. She was graduated from the Oakland High School in 1880 and afterward taught school in Nevada a few months, and then was married on Aug. 11, 1881 to Robert Borland, of that State. They had two children; Evelyn May, born Apr. 24, 1883 who died June 23, of the same year, and Roy Everett, born Sept 9, 1886. On Dec. 3, 1890 she was married a second time, to George H. Thompson, Deputy Storekeeper at the U. S. Arsenal at Benicia, and since then they have lived at Benicia Arsenal.

5. *Albion Harris*, born Oct. 21, 1865 at San Jose, who died five days later.

6. *Amelia Georgina*, born at San Jose, Dec. 30, 1866, was graduated at the State Normal School at San Jose in May 1887, and taught school until the time of her marriage to Anderson Clark Moorhead, formerly of Pennsylvania, now of Los Angeles, Mar. 6, 1892. Since their marriage they have resided in the city of Los Angeles, California. Their first child, Gladys Evelyn, was born Aug. 28, 1893.

7. *Maybelle Nettie*, born July 9, 1868, at Stockton, Cal. Was graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose in December, 1886, and has since taught school.

After a painful illness of eight months duration, BURTON McKAY passed away June 23, 1873, at San Francisco, to which place he and his wife had gone hoping to obtain medical aid which might render recovery possible. The remains were interred in the family lot at Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Jose. His widow settled in San Francisco and lived there six years, keeping the family together and maintaining a home for her children till some of them were able to aid *her*. Since then she has made her home part of the time with her children in their homes, though owning a house and lots at Pacific Grove, where she prefers to spend part of the summer each year."

☞ While waiting for correction of an evident error in a date on page 98, (Feb. 29, 1819,) the printer inadvertently struck off that page before correction and insertion of :—

"8. Abram Scott Harris, born Nov. 29, 1819; never married, and his present residence is San Francisco, Cal."

Having traced the ancestry of my own immediate family connections from the first settlers down to the present time, including my grandchildren, I give upon the next pages an ancestral chart showing those connections. By starting at parents' names each one can trace lineage back to his or her own ancestors. Starting from my own name the various unions resulting in that individual can be traced back to the first settlers, Duncan Stuart and Stephen Dummer on one side, and to William White and Lt. Gov. Symonds on the other. The other children of Mr. (Master) Joseph Stuart and Rebecca Bell, also descendants of Sarah Stuart White, would have the same lineage, while those starting at Capt. Robert Stuart could trace descent from the two former.

**DUNCAN STUART**, b. 1617, Shipwright. Early settler Ipswich, Newbury, Rowley. With wife, Ann, Covenanters.

ROBERT ADAMS, b. 1612. Devonshire, Eng. Ipswich, 1635. Newbury, 1640

Richard Pettingill & Joanna Ingersol

STEPHEN DUMMER, & Alice Archer b. 1603, Bishopstoke, Eng. Newbury 1638

HENRY SEWALL, b 1614 & Jane Dummer 1st set. Ipswich, Newbury.

**Ebenezer Stuart.** & Elizabeth Johnson Rowley,

Sergt. Abraham Adams & Mary Pettingill

Ensign Wm Longfellow & Anne Sewall

Capt. Abraham Adams & Anne Longfellow

—Richard Currier, b. 1617, & wife Ann

—Dea. Thomas Currier, b. 1646, & wife Mary

**Robert Stuart.** Rowley & Anne Adams

—Richard Currier & wife Dorothy

—Richard Currier & Sarah Merrill

**Capt. Robert Stuart,** Newtown, Rev. Vet, & Ruth Currier

**Mr. Joseph Stuart,** Newtown married Rebecca Bell

**Joseph A. Stuart,** Nav. Vet. Civil War. md. Anne J. Flanders

**Sidney E. Stuart,** U.S.A. md. Florence Livingston — Ruth Lakbett Livingston, Sidney Edwin Jr.

**Josephine Bell Stuart**

**Fred A. Stuart,** md. Mary E. McKay — Ray, Archer Bell

Rev. Benjamin Bell, Amesbury & Rebecca White

Enos Flanders & Almira Cole

Hon. Phillips White md. Ruth Brown.

Levi Flanders & Dolly Pillsbury

John Cole & Janette Gregg

Levi Flanders, Rev. Vet. & Mary Sargent

Nathan Cole & Molly Flint

Samuel Gregg & Margaret Wallace

William White and Sarah Phillips

John Cole & Eunice Spofford

John Wallace

Samuel Gregg & Mary Moor & Janet Steele

John White and Lydia Gilman

Samuel & Susanna Cole

Capt. James Gregg & Janet Cargyl

John Moor & Janet Cochran

Samuel Phillips, Salem, Goldsmith, & Mary Emerson

JOHN MOOR, who was massacred at Glencoe. 1692

John White & Hannah French

Rev. John Emerson and Ruth Symonds

Hon. John Gilman, Counselor

THOMAS EMERSON, and wife Elizabeth came to Ipswich 1639 died May 1, 1666 Was a baker.

Lt. Gov. SAMUEL SYMONDS & Martha Read, (the widow Eppes) He was Cursitor in Chancery, Goldham, Essex Co., Eng. At Ipswich, 1637. Representative. Assistant, 1643-73. Deputy, 1673 to death.

WILLIAM WHITE b. 1610. 1st settler Ipswich, Newbury, Haverhill

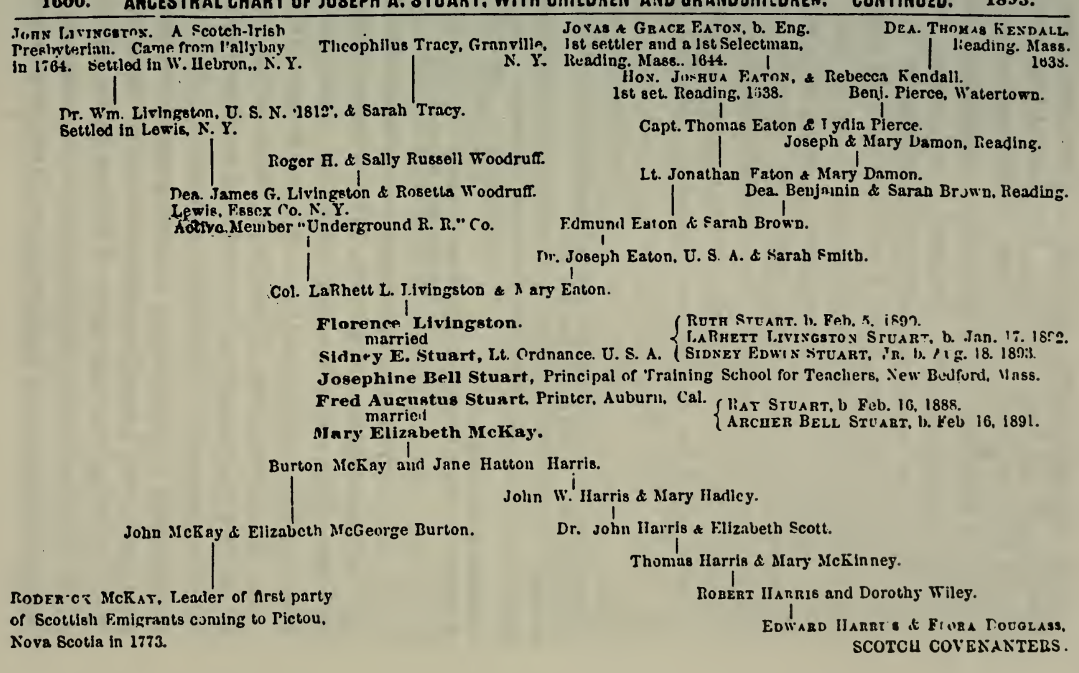
EDWARD FRENCH Ipswich, 1636. 1st set. Salisbury. At Salem d. 1674.

EDWARD GILMAN Hingham

Rev. Samuel Phillips, & Sarah Appleton

Rev. GEORGE PHILLIPS, b. before 1600. 1st settler at Watertown

Hon. SAMUEL APPLETON, 7th gen. frm. JOHN, of Grt. Waddingfield, bfr. 1400. md. Mary Everard. At Ipswich, 1635


John Livingston. A Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. Came from Pallybay in 1764. Settled in W. Hebron,, N. Y.
Theophilus Tracy, Granville, N. Y.
Dr. Wm. Livingston, U. S. N. 1812', & Sarah Tracy.
Settled in Lewis, N. Y.
Roger H. & Sally Russell Woodruff.
Dea. James G. Livingston & Rosetta Woodruff.
Lewis, Essex Co. N. Y.
Active Member "Underground R. R." Co.
Col. LaRhett L. Livingston & Mary Eaton.
Florence Livingston. married
Sidney E. Stuart, Lt. Ordnance. U. S. A.
Ruth Stuart, b. Feb. 5, 1890.
LaRhett Livingston Stuart, b. Jan. 17, 1892.
Sidney Edwin Stuart, Jr. b. Aug. 18, 1893.
Josephine Bell Stuart, Principal of Training School for Teachers, New Bedford, Mass.
Fred Augustus Stuart, Printer, Auburn, Cal. married
Mary Elizabeth McKay.
Ray Stuart, b Feb. 16, 1888.
Archer Bell Stuart, b. Feb 16, 1891.
Burton McKay and Jane Hatton Harris.
John McKay & Elizabeth McGeorge Burton.
Roderick McKay, Leader of first party of Scottish Emigrants coming to Pictou, Nova Scotia in 1773.
Jonas & Grace Eaton, b. Eng. 1st settler and a 1st Selectman, Reading, Mass.. 1644.
Dea. Thomas Kendall. Reading. Mass. 1638.
Hon. Joshua Eaton, & Rebecca Kendall. 1st set. Reading, 1638.
Benj. Pierce, Watertown.
Capt. Thomas Eaton & Lydia Pierce.
Joseph & Mary Damon, Reading.
Lt. Jonathan Eaton & Mary Damon.
Dea. Benjamin & Sarah Brown, Reading.
Edmund Eaton & Sarah Brown.
Dr. Joseph Eaton, U. S. A. & Sarah Smith.
John W. Harris & Mary Hadley.
Dr. John Harris & Elizabeth Scott.
Thomas Harris & Mary McKinney.
Robert Harris and Dorothy Wiley.
Edward Harris & Flora Douglass, SCOTCH COVENANTERS.

Capt. Robert Stuart's ninth child, Mary, was born at Newtown, N. H., Oct. 22, 1787. She married Dea. Joseph French May 18, 1810. Her oldest daughter writes me:—"There is something very singular about the division of my mother's years upon earth. She spent 22 1-2 years at Newtown before her marriage, less than 23 at Gilmanton, N. H., where we were all born, over 22 at Concord, N. H., and a few months over 22 at Painesville, Ohio. She died Oct. 25, 1876, aged 89." My own recollection of her is that she was a handsome woman, even when getting well along in years, and quite smart at the time. Her husband's business while at Concord took him from home much of the time, he being a traveling agent for an Insurance Company. He died May 16, 1867. They had six children:—

| NAME. | BORN. | MARRIED. | TO | LIVED AT. | DIED. | AGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Charles S. | June 12, 1812 | May 20, 1834 | Rebecca Stuart | NH,Pa,O,Ill | May 11, 1872 | 60 |
| 2 Mary Ann | Feb. 6, 1815 | May 18, 1845 | Wm. Hillis | " | | |
| 3. John R. | May 24, 1819 | Dec. 24, 1846 | Frances Rogers | NH,O,DC,NC,ID | Oct. 2, 1890 | 71 |
| 4. Joseph A. | Oct. 11, 1822 | about 1848 | 1 Mary Johnson | McKean, Pa. | | |
| | | about 1853 | 2 Rachel Dunn | Erie, Pa. | Sept. 6, 1887 | 65 |
| 5. Frances R. | Oct. 30, 1824 | | | Madisonville, O. | | |
| 6. Sarah L. | Oct. 2, 1829 | April — 1851 | 1 Francis B. Flint | | | |
| | | May 1, 1855 | 2 Stephen Gano | Madisonville O. | | |

1. Charles Stuart. I have given an account of his life in connection with that of his wife, Rebecca Stuart, together with that of his children on pages 50 to 54. He was born June 12, 1812, and died at Dixon, Illinois, May 11, 1872.

2. Mary Ann, born Feb. 6, 1815. With all this family of children the Covenanter blood showed its presence, and she was a pioneer in the Anti-slavery agitation. With them in succession as they came to the flitting age she made three migrations west, first to Pennsylvania where her brother was, thence to Ohio, where she married William Hillis, May 18, 1845; lived some years near Oakland, O., then moved to a farm near Dixon, Ill. In the autumn of 1882 they moved to

Dixon, where they were scarcely settled when Mr. Hillis was stricken with paralysis and died. After her marriage, having no children of her own, she brought up several otherwise friendless children, one or more at a time, and started them well taught in the duties of life. She still lives at Dixon.

3. John Robert, born May 28, 1819. His next younger sister, Fanny, sends me the following account of his life :—

"At the age of fourteen John was apprenticed to Asa Mc Farland, a printer at Concord, N. H. At eighteen he purchased his time and was associated with Nathaniel P. Rogers, as publisher of the *Herald of Freedom*, Mr. Rogers being editor and prime mover of the same. It was the first anti-slavery paper published in New England, ante-dating Wm. Lloyd Garrison's paper by several years. (The paper was once mobbed by the pro-slavery people of Concord during Mr. Rogers' lifetime, the result other than the serious injury to property being only a more energetic advocacy of human rights. The subscription list and account books were saved by Mr. French in the face of the mob.) Mr. Rogers was a descendant of John Rogers, the Martyr. He was a prominent lawyer in New Englaud, a brilliant writer and one of the most fearless anti-slavery agitators of that early day.—On Christmas eve, 1846, Mr French married Frances F. an estimable lady, the eldest daughter of Mr. Rogers. On the death of Mr. Rogers Mr. French succeeded him in the editorship of the paper, continuing it till 1854, when he moved to Painesville, Ohio with his family, purchasing and editing the *Painesville Telegraph* until 1861. During his residence in Painesville he represented Lake County in the State Legislature two terms. While there he made the acquaintance and became intimate with such men as Chase, Giddings, and Benjamin F. Wade, prominent anti-slavery agitators of Ohio. Mr. French was the first to mention Mr. Chase's

name as candidate for Governor of Ohio, and it was largely owing to his influence that he was nominated and elected.

In 1861, when Chase entered Lincoln's cabinet, John R. was appointed by Secretary Chase to a responsible position in the Treasury Department, where he remained until 1864, when he was sent to North Carolina as a Direct Tax Commissioner. At the close of the war he settled at Edenton, N. C., to which place he brought his family. There Mrs. French died after a brief illness, leaving two sons; a third, the youngest, having preceded her. John R. represented his district in the 40th Congress, and at the expiration of his term in Congress was elected Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, which office he held till March, 1879. He was then appointed one of the Commissioners to settle the Ute (Colorado) Indian trouble after the massacre of Major Thornburg and his command. He returned to the Capital and remained a few years, then went to Omaha, Neb. where his oldest son, Edward R. French, a prominent lawyer of that city resides, remaining there until he went to Idaho to visit his son Howard. During his stay at Idaho he was so delighted with the country that he decided to make it his home. He became editor of the *Idaho Statesman*, and his articles on Statehood in that paper attracted wide attention and favorable comment. To his vigorous and delightful articles published in newspapers and magazines is due in a great degree a wide-spread interest in Idaho, and which has brought hundreds to the 'Gem of the Mountains.' He became editor of the *Bois Sun* when it was started, continuing its editor till his sudden death on Oct. 2, 1890.

The following is from an obituary notice written by some friend at Boise City at the time of his death:—

JOHN R. FRENCH IS DEAD! The Archer has sped his arrow and the kind, the charitable, the true-hearted has

fallen! The charity of John R. French was as wide as the Race. It was his crowning glory that he loved his fellow man. He was glad to have clasped the black hand of the slave and helped him to freedom. In long years of strife against the wrong and oppression of his fellow man, in the companionship of such men as Chase, Giddings, Lincoln and Wilson, he possessed much of the same heroic spirit. * * A poet by nature, he seemed to transform common things in the alembic of his intellect until they sparkled into loveliness and beauty. His sentences were clear, like crystal; they were always clean and white, like snow. As a descriptive writer he had few equals. While he had little taste for dry political subjects he could discuss them readily and with clearness and force. But when he touched the poetic or emotional side of life, then was revealed the sweetness and light that was in him. He was kind hearted, chivalric, tender, generous, readier to say a kind word than an unkind, ever extending a helping hand to the needy. He lived in the most wonderful period of his country's history, and he aided greatly in shaping her destiny. Born when the lash swung over the bared back of the slave, he lived to see the slave set free; to represent a former Slave State in Congress, and to see the wave of population roll from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate. He was one of the few who labored to the last, and fell with the pen in his hand, words of cheer and thanksgiving over the grand victory of his party in his beloved Idaho trembling upon his lips. He ceased at once to work and to live. Brave Soul, farewell."

His sister adds:—"John took a severe cold by exposure during the campaign preceding the first State Election of Idaho, which resulted in his death. While writing in his office the day following the election he was seized with a chill which baffled all the efforts of physicians and friends to

save him. He was laid to rest in a lovely spot near to the home of his adoption. Edward, who was present to witness the last sad rites, says the love manifested for his father by the people there was very touching.

At the time of his death he had the manuscript of a book of Reminiscences covering his observations of men and of things for half a century which he proposed to publish had he lived. He was 71 years old at his death.

The two living sons, Edward, born Jan. 16, 1848, now residing at Omaha, and Howard, born Oct. 22, 1852, living at Boise City, are unmarried. The third son, John Rogers, was born in the summer of 1855. In the fall of 1863, while visiting friends in Illinois, the house took fire and he inhaled the flames while being rescued, resulting in his death in a few hours. The spirit of his martyred ancestor shone forth when he noted that his friends were all present about him, trying to alleviate his sufferings and he said, "*I'm glad it's only me!*" The widow of N. P. Rogers died at the home of her daughter Mary, the wife of Thomas Kimball, at Omaha, about 1890, at the age of 94 years, having retained her faculties and strength to a remarkable degree till a short time previous to her death. Of her other children, Ellen, who had her home with Mary, Mrs. Kimball, died about three weeks previous to brother John's decease. The youngest, Annie, unmarried, makes her home with Mrs. Kimball.

4. Joseph Andrew, born Oct. 11, 1822, was at first a clerk in a store at Concord, N. H. He went to McKean, Pa. to his brother Charles, and after some years bought his brother's farm and mill, and carried on the business of grinding grain for the neighborhood and of sawing lumber and veneering in addition to his farming. Was so good a judge of trees that would make fine specimens of "bird's-eye" veneer that he at one time was commissioned by a dealer in

New York to select some exceptionally fine logs for export to France for inner wall veneering to a certain expensive building; the logs proving so satisfactory from their beauty and uniformity of markings as to receive the special praise of those ordering them. He first married Mary Johnson of McKean, about the year 1848. Their son, Frank J., was born in March, 1852. Mary died six weeks after the birth of Frank, and her intimate friend, Rachel Dunn, took her place. Frank J. married Miss Haverstick, of Erie, Pa.—They live at New York city and have two sons, Stuart, and William. In 1854 Joseph and his wife took charge of the Railway's dining room for his brother Charles and his wife, Rebecca, and afterward with one of the railway conductors as partner, bought out his brother and conducted it for some years. He afterward engaged in the grocery business at Erie. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Fremont for President. He was also one of the Pennsylvania Home Guards that started from Erie to stop Lee's advance on Harrisburg at the time Lee invaded that State and was defeated by Meade at Gettysburg and turned back. With Rachel he had four children:—1. A daughter, died young; 2. Clara E., born May 1, 1858, at Erie, Pa., who for more than half the years of her life was an invalid, and for some years was unable to walk, and died at Erie May 16, 1888; 3. George D., born Jan. 18, 1860, married his cousin, Frances F. Gano, Jan. 18, 1883;—they had:—1. Cora L., May 16, 1884, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; 2. Ruth, Aug. 22, 1886, near Newfield, N. J.; 3. Clara, March 10, 1888, at Madisonville, Ohio; 4. Joseph A., May 8, 1889, at Madisonville. Joseph Stuart, the fourth and youngest child of Joseph A. and Rachel French, was born at Geneva, Ohio, and married a young lady of Wilkesbarre, Pa., where they are now residing. They have two children, but his

aunt, Fanny, the Statistician of the family, being away from her home and records when she wrote, could not give me any dates.

In the autumn of 1885, Joseph A. French, with his wife, daughter Clara, his son George and family, and his sister Fanny, moved to a small-fruit farm near Newfield, N. J.— Joseph died there of heart disease on the morning of Sept. 6, 1887. His sister writes:—

"His departure was not unexpected, and he was ready when the summons came. Friends had laid the apparently lifeless form upon a lounge, and while his son, his sister Sarah, who was with us, and I lingered by the side of the loved one, suddenly his face was lighted up with a radiant smile as though he were greeting loved ones that had gone before. He left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss, for none knew him but to love him. After his death Rachel and Clara returned to Erie, the farm was sold and none of us remained there long. Clara died the next year at Erie, Rachel went to the home of her youngest son, Joseph S., at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and died there last spring, (April, 1893,) I think."

5. Frances Rebecca, born Oct. 30, 1824, in early life adopted teaching as a profession. When her parents went to Painesville to live she went with them and having secured a position there as a teacher, was her mother's companion during the remainder of her mother's life. Concerning her own life she writes me:—"After the death of father, mother and brother Joseph I was without a home, and came here (Madisonville, Ohio,) over four years ago, that I might be near to sister Sarah and her children, who have their homes here. For a time I made my home with them, but for more than a year I have been independent, and kept house by myself, having rooms in a house with a lady and her daughter,

not far from my friends, so that I see them often. This gives me control of my time and an opportunity to do such work as I like best to do. I am now, (Feb. 17, 1893,) in my 69th year, and like others I have had my joys and my trials, but I realize that God's hand has ever been upon me for good, and I thank Him for all the way He has led me, for all His dealings with me; for the bitter as well as the sweet experiences of life, since all have worked together for my good. My health is excellent; I am free from disease so far as I know; I have no pains or aches, not even headache; my strength has been renewed, and though I have not the vigor of youth I am able to accomplish far more than I could a year ago or even years ago, and far more than most persons of my age."

6. Sarah Lucretia, born Oct. 2, 1829. She was first married to Francis B. Flint, a merchant in Haverhill, Mass., about April, 1851. Mr. Flint died in less than a year after, leaving no children. Sarah married Stephen Gano, of Cincinnatti, Ohio, on the first of May, 1855. They reside at Madisonville, Ohio, twelve miles from Cincinnatti, a favorite residence of Cincinnatti's business men. They have:—

1. Mary Rebecca, born Mar. 25, 1856, unmarried, and lives at home with her parents.

2. Andrew B., born Sept. 1, 1858, married May 1, 1880, Belle ——. They have:—1. Blanche, born in November, 1885; 2. Grace, born June 8, 1888.

3. Frances F., born Dec. 3, 1859, married her cousin, George D. French. Their children's record is on page 115.

4. Henrietta M., born Jan. 1, 1862, is unmarried and lives at home with her parents.

5. Stephen Jr., born Oct. 25, 1863, married in April, 1888, Sophie Avons, of Cincinnatti, O. They have three children:—1. Howard French, born Mar. 3, 1889; 2. Daniel,

born June 7, 1890; 3. Marguerette, born Mar. 5, 1892.

6. Cora May, the youngest, born in Cincinnatti, May 6, 1865; she died near the close of 1876.

Capt. Robert Stuart's tenth child, Ruth, was born in October, 1790, or in 1792. She married Daniel Hobson, a shoe manufacturer and merchant of Haverhill, Mass. and they lived across the bridge in Bradford. She died on Feb. 26, 1870, aged 78. Her husband died Sept. 23, 1871, at 72 years. They had one son, John Henry, born Feb. 23, 1824. He went to California in May, 1852 with his uncle, Thomas O. Larkin, and was a grain dealer in Stockton seven years. Returning home then, he engaged in the shoe business and married Oct. 7, 1861 Rebecca White Gale, daughter of Dr. Ezra and Ruth White Gale, and granddaughter of Richard and Sarah Stuart White, so that their children have descent from William White, and through him from the first settlers of Ipswich upon the chart on page 108; Richard being the 13th child of Hon. Phillips White. Rebecca died Aug. 19. 1871, aged 30 years. They had William H, born June 28, 1864, drowned in the Merrimac river, June 5, 1874, aged 10; Charles Stuart, born Dec. 28, 1867, died Feb. 12, 1868, aged six weeks; George Henry, born June 22, 1871, is living with his father, who is still in the shoe business in Haverhill and residing in Bradford.

John married a second wife, but had no children, and was granted a divorce for cause. His son George is a teacher of music, with a fine tenor voice; was a pupil of Allison Stuart, and like his teacher devoted to his profession.

This concludes, as far as I can learn, the generations of Capt. Robert Stuart, of Newtown. I will now give a table showing the connection these several families bear to each other by generations.

☞A ? in connection with a statement denotes uncertainty in its correctness.

## DESCENDANTS OF DUNCAN STUART AND WIFE ANNE, OF IPSWICH, NEWBURY, ROWLEY.

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan Stuart, b. 1617 d. 1717 and wife Anne. At Ipswich as early as 1658 | 1. Katherine, 1658. md. a Carter (trad.<br>2. Martha, 1659. md. a Carter (trad.<br>3. Charles, 1661–1693.?<br>4. Elizabeth 1662. " md. Silvanus Wentworth, Nov. 7, 1685."?<br>5. James, 1664. md. Elizabeth ——<br>6. Henry 1669.<br>Can 9 and 10 be children of James or John?<br>° 7. John, 167? by 1st Elizab'th by 2d Elizab'th<br>8. Samuel, 167? | 1. James, 1688<br>2. Charles, 1691<br>3. Edward, 1693<br>4. Abigail, 1695<br>5 Solomon 1698<br>& wife Martha.<br>6. Benjmn. 1700<br>7. David, 1702-3<br>8. Moses, 1712.<br>9. ? "William Stuart married Abigail Standly Mar. 3, 1736" in Boxford record<br>10. ? " George Stuart and wife Sarah" had in Boxford record<br>1. Elizab. 1689.<br>2. Mary, 1699<br>3. Sarah, 1712. | 1. Benjamin, 1723-9.<br>2. Solomon. 1729-30.<br>3. Phineas, 1732.<br>1. Sarah, 1745.<br>2. William, 1746<br>3. George, 1748 | | | | | |

° I think Savage was mistaken, and that this was Duncan's son. He evidently did not know the names of Duncan's Rowley sons.

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan Stuart. Continued. | 9. Ebenezer. 167?—1746.? md. Elizabeth Johnson. | 1. Sarah, 1699. md. a Webster | "Esq." Isaac * of Deep Brook. | | | | | |
| | | 2. Robert, 1701—1785. md Anne Adams, 1705—1787. | 1. Samuel, 1728—1767 md. Grace Hubbard | 1. Abigail, md. Enoch Brown. | "Judge" Stuart Brown, of Vt. Another son & 3 daughters. | | | |
| | | | | 2. Samuel, abt 1762 aft 1812 md. Hannah Brown | 1. Robert, md. 2t | Had children. | | |
| | | | | | 2. Ruth, 1783—1872. md. Moses Hook. | 1. Moses. 2. Daniel Clark 3. Horace H. 4. Ruth Stuart. | | |
| | | | 2. ——— | | | 5. Sarah Hub'd md. C H Preston | Charles H. jr. Danvers, Mass | |
| | | | 3. Sarah, 1732. md. Samuel Chase. of Newbury. | From her came Samuel Stuart Chase, of Haverhill, Mass. | 3. Nathaniel, md. a Collins. | Had children. | | |
| | | | | | 4. Daniel, md. | Had children. | | |
| | | | | | 5. Polly, md. Wm. Kimball. | A large family | | |
| | | | 4. ——— | | 6. Grace, md. Asa Wood. | Six children. | | |
| | | | 5. Anne, 1736-after-1826 md. Barnard Hoyt. | | 7. Samuel. md. Mary Shaw. | No children. | | |
| | | | | | 8. Abigail, md. John Wood | One son. | | |
| | | | 6. Mary. 1739 md. Samuel Chase, of Litchfield. | | 9. John, 1802. md. Rhoda Ordway | Quite a family. | | |
| | | | 7. Elizabeth, 1741. md. Reuben Cur'ier | A daughter md. a Clifford. | Weare Clifford Lowell, Mass. | 1. Warren, also A daughter, md Frank J. Ladd. of Lowell. | | |

* I fail to find which of the two sisters marrying Websters, both of Kingston, was mother to "Esquire" Isaac, and which to "Wildcat" Isaac

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan & Anne Stuart, Continued. | 9. Ebenezer & Elizabeth Stuart, of Rowley, Continued. | 2. Robert and Anne Stuart, of Newtown, Continued. | 8 Robert, of Newtown, 1743—1819 md Ruth Currier. | 1. Ebenezer. 1770—1847. md Hann'h Rowell | 1. Sally, 1797—1800. | | | |
| | | | | | 2. { Ebenezer, 1800—1808 / Hannah, 1800—1828 | | | |
| | | | | | 4. Wm. Rowell 1802—1877. md Eliza Marsh. | 1. Charles 1833. md. Mary Atwood. | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Mary Ann, 1838—1864. | | |
| | | 3. Richard. 1704. md. Judith Poor. | 1. Ebenezer, 1723-9. | | 5. Richard W. 1804—1846. md Eleanor Currier | 1. George W. 1835 md. Sarah Currier. | 1. Lilla, | |
| | | | 2. Joseph, 1731 | | | | 2. Addie, | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Eleanor, | |
| | | | | | | 2. Hannah, died an infant. | 4. Lucretia, | |
| | | | | | | | 5. Georgiana, | |
| | | | | | | | 6. Grace F., | |
| | | Probably Richard's. { | A Richard md Mary Fisk. b in Boxford, 1740. | | 6. Ebenezer, 1808—1862. | 3. Richard W. 1839—1866. | 7. { Herbert, / Herman. | |
| | | | A Judith md. Moses Lull on April 11, 1754 | | | 4. Hannah F. 1841. md. Stillman Clark | 1. Eva J.. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. Iza May. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Annie Garfield. | |
| | | | | | | 5. Eleanor L. 1844—1846. | | |
| | | | | | | 6. Mary Jane, 1846. md. Alonzo Messer | | |
| | | 4. John. | "Sarah, daughter of John Stuart. baptised, Apr 1729 in Boxford." | No birth record Perhaps of this, or Duncan's John. | 7. Robert. 1813—1851. md Mary A. Marsh | 1. Alvin, 1847. md. Delilah Smith. | No children | |
| | | twins; 1707. | | | | | | |
| | | 4. Elizabeth, md Benj. Webster. | Isaac. & Several others | A daughter md Nath'n Kimb'll | 1. Jonathan, 1815—1890. md. Nancy Sawyer. | | | |
| | | | | | 2. David Lo'ell 1823—184? | | | |

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan and Anne Stuart, Continued. | 9. Ebenezer & Elizabeth Stuart, of Rowley, Continued. | 2. Robert and Anne Stuart, of Newtown, Continued. | 8. Robert, of Newtown, & Ruth Currier. Continued. | 2. Richard, 1772—1840. md Sally Rowell. | 1. Robert, 1797–1845. md Mary Pillsbury | 1. Richard, 1825–1880. md. Adaline Bartlett. | 1. Mary Anna, 1848. md. Stephen Chase | Flavius S. 1876. |
| | | | | | | | 2. Ada B., 1852. md. Rich'd Sargent | |
| | | | | 3. Sarah, 1775–1848. md. 1st husband, Richard White. | 1. Ruth. died at 6 1-2 years. | | | |
| | | | | | 2. Sarah. 1798–1823. md. Rufus Hills. | 1. Louisa, 2. A daughter. One md Asa Foster, ?of Erie. | Sarah Foster.? | |
| | | 6. Anne, 1712. md. Samuel Loel. | Not traced. | | 3. Rebecca, died at 3 mos. | | | |
| | | | | | 4. Ruth, 1804–1841. md. Dr. Ezra Gale. | Seven children | 1. William H., 1864–1874 | |
| | | | | | | 7. Rebecca W. 1841–1871. md. John Hobson. | 2. Charles S. 1867–d 6 wks. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. George H. 1871. | |
| | | | | | 5. Richard. 1807–1865. md. Sarah Gale. | Three children | | |
| | | 7. Mercy, 1715. md. Ezra Clough. | Not traced. | | 6. Phillips, 1812–1814. | | | |
| | | | | 2d husband, Phillips White | 7. Phillips. 1817. md. Hannah M. Brown. | 1. Hannah M. 1840. md Mr. Merrill. | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Phillips jr. 1842. md. Mary Palmer. | 1. Kate Palmer 1874. | |
| | | | | 3d husband, Sam'l Barnard | No children. | | | |
| | | 8. Charles, 1718. md. Sarah Fisk. | Not traced. | | | | | |
| | | | | 4. Robert, 177? d. at 9 yrs. | | | | |
| | | 9. Jane, 1720— md. Wm. Davis. | Ebenezer. And others. | ○ ○ ○ ○ | A daught'r md. D. G. Haskins. | David G. jr. | | |
| | | | | ○ ○ ○ ○ | Gilbert Davis? Alfred Davis.? | Had children. Has children. | | |

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan and Anne Stuart. Continued. | 9 Ebenezer & Elizabeth Stuart. of Rowley, Continued. | 2. Robert and Anne Stuart, of Newtown, Continued. | 8. Robert, of Newtown, & Ruth Currier. Continued. | 5. Samuel, 1780–1857 md. Mary Sawyer. | 1. Amos, 1803–1816. | | | |
| | | | | | 2. Mary, 1805–1816. | | | |
| | | | | | 3. Robert, 1810–1845. md. Mary Kimball. | 1. Charles, diedunmarried | | |
| | | | | | 4. Marilla, 1811–1837. md. George W. Lee. | 1. Marilla, 1834–1865. md. Justin T. Cook. | 1. Harry Lee, 1850. md. Inez J. Noyes. | 1. Geo. H. 1874. |
| | | | | | | | 2. Elizabeth J. 1854. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Marilla, 1856–1868. | |
| | | | | 6. James, died at 2 days. | | | 4. Agnes A. 1859– d. Oct. 6, 1860. | |
| | | | | | | 2. Caroline, 1835. md. John H. Chase. | 1. Florence M. 1858. | |
| | | | | | 5. { Amos, 1818–1822. | | | |
| | | | | | 5. { Samuel, 1818–1890. md. Alice Wheeler. | 1. Willis. G.A.R. 1842–1875. | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Miriam F. 1843. | | |
| | | | | | | 3. Walter, G.A.R 1845–1878. | | |
| | | | | | | 4. Allison, 1851. | | |

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan and Anne Stuart, Continued. | 9 Ebenezer & Elizabeth Stuart, of Rowley, Continued. | 2. Robert and Anne Stuart, of Newtown, Continued. | 8. Robert, of Newtown, & Ruth Currier. Continued. | 7. John, 1783–1853. md. Nabby Dow. | 1. Betsey. 1803–1819. | | | |
| | | | | | 2. John, 1808— ? md. Nancy Tilton. | 1. Anne E., died young. | | |
| | | | | | | 2 John F., died young. | | |
| | | | | | | 3. Josephine A. 1833. md. Dr. Brennan. | Had children. | |
| | | | | | 3. George, 1812–1873. md. Emeline Tilton | 1. Geo. Edwin, 1837-1881. G. A. R | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Elizabeth, 1841. md. Chandler Perham. | 1. Geo. Stuart, 1871–6 days. | |
| | | | | | 4. Newell, diedunmarried | | 2. Grace E., 1876–1878. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Frank Stuart 1881. | |
| | | | | | 5. Louisa. md. Gilbert Davis. | 1. Franklin, 1833–1838. Other children | | |
| | | | | | 6. Charles, 1819–1838. | | | |
| | | | | | 7. Hiram, born ab't 1825. died young. | | | |
| | | | | | 8. Hazen, born abt 1827. md. d. | One child. | | |
| | | | | | 9. Frank, 1831–1833. | | | |

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan and Anne Stuart, Continued. | 9. Ebenezer & Elizabeth Stuart, of Rowley, Continued. | 2. Robert and Anne Stuart, of Newtown, Continued. | 8. Robert, of Newtown, & Ruth Currier. Continued. | 8. Joseph, 1785–1836. md. Rebecca Bell. | 1. Sarah White 1810–1880 | | | |
| | | | | | 2. Rebecca, 1812. md. Chas. S. French | 1. Mary R., 1835–1838. | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Mary E., 1839. md. Josiah Buffett. | 1. Harriett J., 1876. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. Edith May, 1881. | |
| | | | | | | 3. Sarah Jane, 1840–1877. | | |
| | | | | | | 4. Charles W., 1854. md. Ella Foster. | 1. Ollie R. 1883. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. Charles W., 1887. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Addie L., 1889. | |
| | | | | | 3. Robert. 1814–1884. md. Harriett M. Blodgett. | 1. Emma White 1851. md. Leonard W. Parish. | 1. Leon'rd W. jr. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. John Carl. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Mabel. | |
| | | | | | | | 4. Ariel. | |
| | | | | | | 2. Sarah Jane, 1852. md. Thomas J. Noll. | 1. Grace E. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. Ashley J. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Amy W. | |
| | | | | | | 3. Charles, died at 2 yrs. | 4. Warren S. | |
| | | | | | 4. Ruth E., 1816. md. Saml J. Varney | 1. Edward S., 1853. | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Samuel J. jr. 1855-1872. | | |
| | | | | | 5. Mary Jane, 1818–infancy. | | | |
| | | | | | 6. Richard, 1821–1838. | | | |
| | | | | | 7. Mary Jane. 1823–1842. | | | |

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan & Anne Stuart, Continued. | 9. Ebenezer Stuart and Elizabeth Johnson, Continued. | 2. Robert and Anne Adams Stuart, Continued. | 8. Robert Stuart of Newtown, & Ruth Currier, Continued. | 8. Joseph and Rebecca Bell Stuart. Continued. | 8. Joseph A., 1825. md. Anne J. Flanders, 1830-1890. | 1. Sidney E. 1857, md. Florence Livingston. | 1. Ruth, 1890.<br>2. LaRhett L. 1892.<br>3. Sidney E. jr. 1893 | |
| | | | | | | 2. Josephine B. 1859. | | |
| | | | | | | 3. Fred A, 1860 md, Mary E. McKay | 1. Ray, 1888.<br>2. Archer Bell, 1891. | |
| | | | | | 9. Edward A., 1827-1832. | | | |
| | | | | 9. Mary, 1787-1876. md. Joseph French | 1. Charles S., 1812-1872 md. Rebecca Stuart | See Rebecca Stuart, p. 125. | | |
| | | | | | 2. Mary Ann, 1815. md. William Hillis. | | | |
| | | | | | 3. John Robert 1819-1890. md. Frances Rogers | 1 Edw'd R. 1848 | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Howard 1852 | | |
| | | | | | | 3. John Rogers 1855—1833. | | |
| | | | | | 4. Joseph A., 1822-1887. md. 1st, Mary Johnson. | 1. Frank J. 1852 md. — Haverstick. | 1. Stuart.<br>2. William. | |
| | | | | | 2d, Rachel Dunn. | 2. George D. md Frances Gano. | 1. Cora L. 1884<br>2. Ruth. 1886. | |
| | | | | | | 3. Clara F. 1858—1888. | 3. Clara, 1888. | |
| | | | | | 5. Frances R., 1824. | 4. Joseph Stuart 1860. | 4. Joseph A., 1889. | |

| 1st Gen. | 2d Generation | 3d Generation. | 4th Generation | 5th Generation | 6th Generation | 7th Generation | 8th Generation | 9th Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncan and Anne Stuart, Continued. | 9 Ebenezer & Elizabeth Stuart. of Rowley, Continued. | 2: Robert and Anne Stuart, of Newtown, Continued. | 8. Robert, of Newtown, & Ruth Currier. Continued. | 9. Mary Stuart and Joseph French. Continued. | 6. Sarah L., 1829. md. 1st. Charles B. Flint. | No children. | | |
| | | | | | 2nd, Stephen Gano. | 1. MaryR., 1856. unmarried. | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Andrew B., 1858. md. Belle ——. | 1. Blanche, 1885. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. Grace. 1888. | |
| | | | | | | 3. Frances F., 1859. md. Geo. D. French. | 1 Cora L., 1884. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. Ruth, 1886. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Clara. 1888. | |
| | | | | | | 4. Henrietta M, 1862. unmarried. | 4. Joseph A., 1889. | |
| | | | | | | 5. Stephen jr. 1863. md. Sophie Avons. | 1. Howard F., 1889. | |
| | | | | | | | 2. Daniel, 1890. | |
| | | | | | | | 3. Marguerette 1892. | |
| | | | | | | 6. Cora May, 1865–1876. | | |
| | | | | 10. Ruth. 1792–1879. md. Daniel Hobson | 1. John Henry, 1824. md. 1st, Rebecca Gale. | 1. William H., 1854–1874. | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Charles S., 1857–6 wks. | | |
| | | | | | | 3. Geo. Henry, 1871. | | |
| | | | | | 2nd, Hannah R. Foster. | No children. | | |
| | | | | | o o o o o . | | | |

# APPENDIX.

—o—

## A.

### ORIGIN OF, AND DIFFERENT MODES OF SPELLING THE NAME OF STUART.

—o—

There are two accounts current respecting the origin of the surname Stewart, Stuart, Steuart, very rarely Steward. One which seems to have wide credence, though perhaps it has little if any documentary evidence to substantiate it, is as follows:—"Banquo, Thane of Lochabyr, was Steward to Duncan I, King of Scotland. Upon his murder by Macbeth, his son Fleance fled into Wales, (1055) where he married a daughter of a chief named Griffith ar Llewellyn. The son of Fleance, Walter, returned to Scotland and was created Lord High Steward of Scotland by Malcolm III, surnamed Canmore, which office became hereditary in his family."—This seems to be the version accepted by Shakespeare in his "Macbeth". The Walter of this account died in 1113.

The other account is that given by Burke in "Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales." It is corroborated by documentary evidence, and would appear to be the more trustworthy of the two. (It is barely possible, however, that the names Fleance and Flaald refer to the same person, the latter a Norman form of the former; in which case the

two accounts might lose some of their opposing character, the more so when we observe that the town "Oswestry," in the county of Salop is close to the Welsh border, and that as an expatriated Scotchman, bearing no fealty to Harold, who had carried the head of Griffith to England, he *might* have joined the Normans on that account, and perhaps hoping to recover lost rights in Scotland; though this second Walter would be a grandson.) This other account is as follows:—

"Alan, the son of Flaald, a Norman, soon after the Conquest, obtained a grant of the castle of Oswestry, County of Salop, and occurs as "Alanus Flaaldi filius"—Alan, son of Flaald. He married the daughter and heiress of Warine, Sheriff of Shropshire, (Salop,) of the time of William the Conqueror, and had three sons:–1. William, whose descendants became Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk;—2. Walter, who founded the House of Stewart; 3. Simon, who is said to have founded the family of Boyd, from whom the Earl of Errol derives. This son, Walter Fitz Alan, is a witness to a charter by King David I in favor of the church of Glasgow, dated at Cadzow in the earlier part of the 12th century, and had granted to him by the same monarch the office of Steward of Scotland. In 1160 he founded the Monastery of Paisley for monks of the Cluniac Order from the Convent of Wenlock, in his own native county of Salop. He died in 1177, leaving by his wife, Eschina, daughter of "Thomas de Londoniis" and heiress of Molla and Huntlaw, in Boxburyshire, an only son, Alan.

This son Alan, Lord High Steward of Scotland, occurs as a witness to two charters of William the Lion, and died in 1204. The eldest son, Walter, inherited his office and obtained in 1230 the office of Justiciary. He is witness to a charter by Alexander II, under the designation "Walterus Alani filius, Senescallus, Justiciar Scotiæ." His oldest son

and heir, Alexander, succeeded him in 1283, and he was in turn succeeded by his son, James, in 1309.

Walter, the son and heir of James, had a glorious though short career, dying in 1326, in his thirty-third year. He commanded a division of the army at Bannockburn, and he held with distinction other high offices. His second wife was Marjorie, daughter of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and through her his son Robert succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1371 as Robert II."

The name, originally and most generally spelt Stewart, was first spelt Stuart by Mary, Queen of Scots, who probably made the change to adapt it to the French alphabet. This spelling, whether adopted first by her or not, is now that used by historians to represent the earlier members of the name, though certain families still retain the old spelling, while others cling to the oldest form of Steward.

COAT OF ARMS.

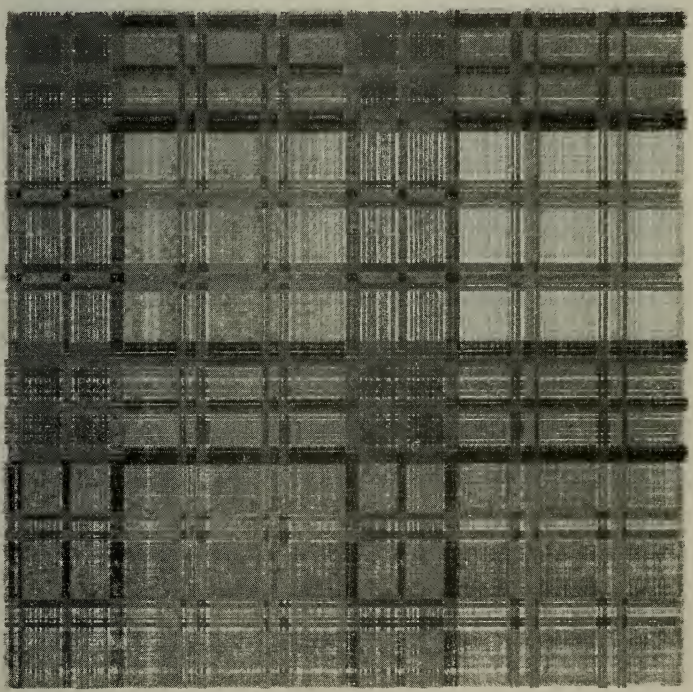
With the material at my command I have endeavored to represent the form and colors of the original shield adopted by the first of the name as a COAT OF ARMS, described in heraldry as "OR; A FESS CHEQUY, ARGENT AND AZURE." This in plain English would mean—A golden shield; with a bar across its center, divided into blue and white checks.

Burke gives about one hundred variations of this coat of arms as used by various branches of the family, all containing the original as the distinguishing characteristic.

This is given as the origin of the numerous families of Steward, Stewart, Stuart, and sometimes Steuart. The writer, however, would remind the descendants of Duncan in America that he evidently belonged to the workers of the hive, not to the drones or queenly royalty; and though he bore kingly Scottish names that should place him among the

Highlands, in the opinion of the Scotch Registrar, MacLeod, his birth-place and parentage are still unsettled problems; and those of our family who may have hugged the delusive phantom of possible royal descent may delude themselves no longer, but content themselves with certainty of *legitimate* descent. If from the Earl of Moray we would find a record.

The Old Stewart or "clan" tartan was a plaid having 152 threads to the square or figure, which is represented below:

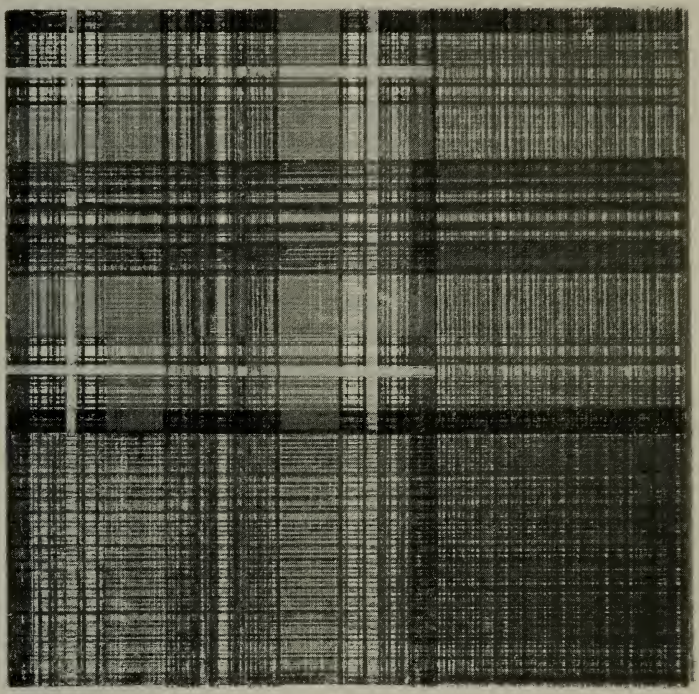


In the foregoing illustration lack of space compelled the withdrawal of two threads from the broad bands of black and one each from the broad green, also a thread from one broad blue. Otherwise it is as given in *Authenticated Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, by William and Andrew Smith, published in 1850. In this Old Stewart, or Clan plaid the series in number and color of threads is in the following order:—3 red, 10 black, 2 red, 10 black, 3 red, 12 green, 2 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 12 green, 2 black, 2 blue, 2 black, 12 green, 3 red, 10 black, 2 red, 10 black. 3 red, 12 blue, 2 black, 2 green, 2 black, 12 blue, 2 black, 2 green, 2 black, 12 blue; the warp and woof of the same series of numbers and colors of threads.

The clan badge was the thistle.

Tartans, though distinctive of clans and families, were not invariable, and frequently different branches of a clan or family would adopt new tartans, generally variations of the original. Of this clan tartan a later, or what is now the "Stuart plaid" or tartan is an instance, having a figure of 142 threads, one more than half of which is of a bright red, approaching scarlet, as is also the "Modified Stuart." of 175 threads, worn by "Prince Charlie" and the 72nd Regiment, of which 59 are red, and the blue of a paler color than that of the "Stuart," which is quite bright. The Stuart tartan has its numbers and colors of threads arranged as follows: 5 blue, 7 black, 2 yellow, 2 black, 2 white, 2 black, 12 green, 7 red, 2 black, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 black, 7 red, 12 green, 2 black, 2 white, 2 black, 2 yellow, 7 black, 5 blue, 54 red. This is illustrated on the next page with the full number of threads in the figure, or square.

THE STUART PLAID.



## APPENDIX B.

### "JOHN OF NEWBURY."

None of those assisting me in the investigation can find anything to give certainty or even color to Savage's supposition that his "John of Newbury" was the son of Alexander, of Charlestown, Mass. He evidently did not know the names of his "three more" to Duncan. The Newbury record of this John and Duncan's James stop together; John's wife died Dec. 20, 1689, and James' Charles born Jan. 16, 1690; then both are at Rowley, John being taxed £1 9s. 4d. in the earliest tax list in Rowley extant, 1691. Gage, in his History of Rowley says that Duncan and his *sons* were the first shipbuilders in Rowley at Rowley landing. Nor do we find reference to any other John Stuart in the deed of 1718, or till Duncan's grandson John, signs a deed to Richard Stuart, styling himself John Stuart, Jr., husbandman, of Rowley, *son of Ebenezer*, the designation Jr. instead of 2nd, implying that, though not this John's father, the elder John was a very near relative.

The only other John we find mentioned as of Rowley was John Stewart, the weaver, of Georgetown-Rowley and of West Parish, Haverhill, who was put under bonds to support the male child of a Miss Peaslee, and my informant thought, *he* married the widow Margaret Gage, of Rowley in 1749; he also having an impression that this John came after 1700, starting in company with a brother, a doctor, who was lost overboard on the way here. All the records go to sustain the theory that John of Newbury was a son of Duncan rather than of Alexander, of Charlestown. Of Alexander Savage

says, "Alexander, Charlestown, Mass., shipwright, perhaps brother to Duncan, named with children, James and John, by his wife Hannah, in the will, Jan. 1669, of her grandfather, Richard Pritchard, of Charlestown, of whom I suppose James died young, but both probably born in another town; had at Charlestown, Hannah, Samuel and Margaret all with John baptised 9 May, 1675, the mother having died on the 21st August preceding. Had come to Charlestown from another town not known; removed to Marlboro, married a second or third wife; died 6 April, 1731."

This supposition of Savage that John of Newbury was a son of Alexander has led us all upon a wild goose chase to find Duncan's John. A Mrs. Berry, of Washington, D. C., an aunt to Lt. Commander Joseph G. Eaton, U. S. N., at her death turned over to me as the nearest she knew of the family name, certain scholarship medals won by Charles Stuart in the Boston schools in 1824; also a Phi Beta Kappa badge of silver, dated September 5, 1781, engraved on the other side with the name Charles Stuart. On inquiry of the Secretary of Harvard University I learn that "Charles Stuart, class of 1830, was the son of John Stuart, of Boston; as to the badge of 1781, the Assistant Librarian does not know from what College Society it was given, but he does not think it a Harvard badge." "John Steuart, class of 1734, came from Boston, father's name unknown, entered college Sept. 22, 1730, at the age of fifteen years." (In San Francsico is a Steuart Street, from which it appears that a branch of the family still spell the name thus. This early Harvard record, while evidence of a Boston family of the name at an early date, gave no clue to connect it with the John of either Duncan or Alexander.

From the similarity of names given by the "Stewarts of Londonderry" and by Duncan to their children Mr. Preston

thought that "Proprietor" John, of Londonderry (will of 1741) might be Duncan's John; or that the John (will of 1786) might be Ebenezer's son, and grandson of Duncan. My son Sidney E. writes:—"I find that The Londonderry Stewarts are not of our branch. They are descended from royal blood, and had to skip to Ireland; and from there a son came over here about 1718. The Stewarts of neighboring New Hampshire towns are probably from that branch. The Colerain, Mass. Stewart, (near Deerfield,) was James, who went there an early settler from Concord, Mass. about 1742. The Colerain historian thinks this James 'was Scotch-Irish, and perhaps *the* James Stewart who made himself famous about the time of the seige of Londonderry, Ireland.'" Mr. Walter Gibson, 12 Boylston Place, Boston, sends me the following notes taken by him concerning the Londonderry Stewarts, from whom he traces descent. They may serve to assist future investigators in efforts to solve some of his problems as also to show that our two branches are entirely distinct. I give his notes verbatim:—

## A LONDONDERRY STEWART FAMILY.

BY WALTER GIBSON, BOSTON, MASS.

—o—

The earliest record we have of John Stewart, of Londonderry, N. H., (will of 1786,) was on April 23, 1736, when he bought of James and Sarah Cochran, of Andover, Mass., land in Londonderry which they had bought Oct. 22, 1733, of Samuel Houston, of Londonderry. Tradition in the family of his son Thomas, of Henniker says that John was called "The Minister's Lad," and that he came to this country, or to Londonderry at the age of twelve or fourteen. He was probably not younger than 21 in 1736, when he bought of the Cochrans, nor than 20 in 1735, when his second son,

Samuel, was born. If he was fourteen in 1719, when Londonderry was settled, he was born in 1705. He could not have been born much later than 1715, and therefore was between 71 and 81 at his death. The minister referred to was doubtless the Rev. James MacGregore. Was John that servant of MacGregore who had a half-lot laid out in 1719?

Six of his children survived him :–Robert, of New Boston; Samuel, of Dunbarton; John Jr., of Litchfield; Thomas, of Henniker; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Gibson, Jr., of Merrimack; and Margaret, wife of James Humphrey, of Londonderry. Adam Stewart, the loyalist, who married Sarah (Fairservice) Paul, and lived in Londonderry and in Boston, and who died before John made his will, may have been his son, as Elizabeth Gibson had a son, Adam Gibson, who may have been named after the tory; also Matthew, of New Boston (will of 1782) may have been another son.

I suspect that Robert, of Nottingham West, (now Hudson, N. H.,) there as early as 1764, who for $1000 deeded on April 4, 1798, 200 acres at Musquash Brook to Francis and John Stewart, of Nottingham West, of being Robert, of New Boston, the son of John, (will of 1786,) or some other near relative. John is not to be confounded with John, of Londonderry, the Proprietor, who died in 1741, or his son, John Jr., who went to Windham. John Jr., of Litchfield, also had a Musquash Brook property. Samuel, of Dunbarton deeded land to Robert, of Nottingham West, Sept. 2, 1799. A Robert, of Nottingham West deeded land bordering on that of Barnabas Gibson to John Hathorne, of Salem. A Robert is called a cooper in 1803. July 20, 1802, Robert and Adam Stewart, of Nottingham West, deeded land in Pelham to David Sawyer.—Witnesses :–Samuel Gibson Jr. and Samuel Morrison. (The name of Robert Stewart is a familiar one to Hudson people of the present day as that of

a resident landowner in "Musquash District." J. A. S.) Adam, the tory died in 1777 or 78, and could not have been the Adam of this deed, who was probably a son of Robert, of 1764.

John, (will of 1786) in 1760 or 61 got judgment of £33 in Portsmouth against Sarah Bryant, of Londonderry. Who was she? Who has seen the Portsmouth record?

Possibly he stopped at Andover, Mass., and was related to the Stewarts there, who were known to be relatives of the "Proprietor" John, (will of 1741.)

In 1753 or 63 he deeded land bounded by that of John Steele, Samuel Morrison, Benjamin Thompson and John Stewart's part of meadow, to Rev. James Mc. Gregore in consideration of a deed given him. He also bought Nov. 26, 1740, land of Francis Richey, wharfinger, of Boston, and Mar. 19, 1747 Leverett's meadow of John Adams of Londonderry. He also bought land in 1754 of Daniel and Martha Mc Niel, of Derryfield, and in 1756 land of Ephraim Bushnell, of Derryfield. One of his deeds was witnessed by Col. Stephen Holland, the famous loyalist, and either he or his son John jr. of Litchfied and his son Thomas, of Henniker petitioned the New Hampshire Legislature in Holland's behalf. He did not abjure the Pope with most of his fellow townsmen, and may therefore have been a Romanist. He probably was a loyalist as he refused to sign the Association Test in 1776, although two of his sons subscribed. All this confirms my opinion that Adam, the martyred loyalist, [see N. H. State Papers–Sabine's Loyalists,] was his son.

Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of John Stewart, had a son Gabriel. Was he named for Gabriel Barr, a brother of Col. Samuel Barr, and brother or son of John Barr, of Ballymoney, Ireland? Col. Samuel Barr's three daughters, Jean, Margaret and Mary, married Daniel Hall, Robert, son of

William Humphrey, and Samuel, a grandson of Samuel Allison. Were these three sisters neices of John Stewart's wife, who probably died prior to 1786? Gabriel Barr courted Rachel Wilson forty years and never married because they attended different Presbyterian churches; and at his death in 1776 made his will in favor of his "kinsman, John Barr, and Mary his wife." This John was probably a nephew of Gabriel, and son of Col. Samuel. Jean Barr, wife of Hugh Jameson, was probably a sister of Gabriel. Robert Barr, of Ireland, of the petition to Gov. Shute in 1719 was probably a brother or some near relative of John Barr. On Apr. 5, 1766, John Humphrey and Martha, his wife, for £40, granted to John Stewart land formely belonging to William Humphrey. It was near land of Gabriel and Samuel Barr. The witnesses were Jean and Samuel Barr. If the wife of John Stewart was not a Barr, who was she?

I have endeavored in vain to connect John, (will of 1786) with the following family:—Robert Stewart, of Edinboro, born 1655, a Scotch laird, who had two brothers, Alexander and Adam. He had five children:—

I. John, born 1682, married Elizabeth, died in 1741 at Londonderry, N. H. His children were:—

1. Charles; 2. Robert; 3. James, of Colerain, Mass; 4. John jr., of Windham, N.H., born 1711, married Rebecca Patten; 5. Samuel, (probably of Colerain?,) born about 1713 or 14; 6. Mary, born 1716; 7. Joseph, born 1721; 8. Margaret. The children of Samuel, of Colerain, Mass. and Salem, N. Y. were:— 1.* 'Capt.' John, born 1743, the grandfather of Congressman J. W. Stewart, of Vt;

* Could this be the John Stewart of Bennington, Vt., 1765 to 1769, and engaged with Ethan Allen in the resistance to the Sheriff of Albany County, N. Y.? Or the General John Stewart, who came to Brattleboro. Vt. from Royalston, Mass. about 1772 with his wife, Ruth Newton, of Royalston, and had ten children. five of them being sons, and died in 1812, as reported by D. L. Mansfield, Esq., Historian of Brattleboro. J. A. S.

2. Robert, born 1748;* 3. Rebecca, born 1750; 4. Mary, born 1753; 5. Hannah, born 1755; and 6. Adam, born 1758. Inglis Stewart, a lawyer, of New York City, is the genealogist of this family.

II. Robert, probably of Glasgow, Scotland; Andover, Mass.; and Amherst, N. H. He had two sons:—

1. John, who married Keturah Holt in 1741;

2. Samuel, born 1716, who married Sarah ——.

III. Julia.

IV. Ann.

V. Samuel, probably of Andover; and Executor of the will of John, (1741;) and father of John, (will of 1786.)

The children of John Stewart. (will of 1786,) were:—

1. Robert, lived in New Boston and perhaps Nottingham West. He married Sarah ——, but had no children. His wife deserted him Oct. 20, 1805, and he paid her board in land in New Boston to John Hogg, of Ackworth, formerly of Weare, and probably the son of Thomas and Hannah Hogg, of Weare whose names were changed to Moore Dec. 29, 1803, also the nephew or brother of Agnes Hogg, who married Thomas Stewart of Henniker. As Thomas Hogg

* The removal of Samuel, of Colerain to Salem, N. Y. leads me to judge that the following from HEMENWAY'S VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER, vol. I, pp. 19 to 21 should find a place here in the records of the Colerain Stewarts:—"Samuel Stewart, the first permanent settler of Pocock, (now Bristol,) Vermont, was a soldier of the Revolution; was in the battle of Bunker Hill; went with Arnold in his detachment that penetrated the wilderness by the way of Kennebec River; was at the assault on Quebec; and after the fall of Montgomery, his term of service having expired, he returned home. He soon after married Elizabeth Abbott, of Pawlet, and REMOVED TO SALEM, N. Y.; from thence to Scheensboro (Whitehall); and from thence to Bristol in June 1785, where he continued to reside till the fall of 1817, when he removed to Royalston with an ox team, being fifty-one days on the journey. He was one of the first Board of Selectmen of Bristol; had twelve children; was a bold and resolute man, and died in Royalston, Aug. 17, 1827, aged 78. (This would place his birth in 1749.) The first white person born in Bristol was Mary Stewart, daughter of Samuel Stewart, the first settler; she married Capt. Saxton and was living in New Bergh, O. in 1863. Arnold's detachment consisted of ten companies of New Hampshire troops, two of Virginia and one of Pennsylvania."

had a sister Sarah, Robert's wife may have been that Sarah, and therefore a sister or aunt of Agnes.

2. Samuel, born 1735; he went to Dunbarton and was Town Treasurer from 1775 to 1781. He married Agnes, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Rankin) Clyde, and died childless in 1803, aged 68. March 4, 1775, he bought land of James Hogg, and on May 10, 1798, for $1800 he sold 170 acres to Ebenezer Chase. Agnes died in 1835 or 6, aged 93.

3. Elizabeth, born in 1738. Before 1764 she married Samuel jr., son of Samuel and Ann (Mackafee) Gibson, of Boston in 1733, who in 1741 were first settlers of Hillsboro, They were the parents of John Gibson, of Francestown, who built the second New Hampshire turnpike.

4. John jr., born in 1749. He married Martha Gibson, a sister of Samuel jr., of Merrimack. He had no children.

5. Margaret, married James Humphrey, of Londonderry, probably a son or grandson of William and Mary, the immigrants. Robert Humphrey, who married Samuel Barr's daughter, was of Canesbush, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1777. James Humphrey, of Londonderry, deeded land to Boutelle, of Leominster May 7, 1787, and acknowledged the deed at Antrim, Oct. 23, 1792. James Humphrey, of Durinesboro, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1804, deeded land to Agnes Stewart, the wife, probably, of Thomas, of Henniker, or Samuel of Dunbarton. Margaret has no record of children.

6. Thomas, married Agnes, or Nancy Hogg. He had no other wife. The mistake of the Historian of Henniker was due to the fact that the name of Hogg had been charged to Moore. He was drowned in the Contoocook.

7. Adam.(?) He may have been a son, as he was of Londonderry. He was the Boston carter and carpenter who bought land in Londonderry in 1771 of Robert and Hannah Fairservice, of Boston. On Sept. 25, 1770 he married the

widow Sarah (Fairservice) Paul. She may have been the widow of James Paul, the Londonderry trader. She survived Adam and married a Vernon. Adam was a loyalist, and was seized in September, 1777 and carried to Roxbury and Dedham fastened to a cart. Adam's will, dated Sept. 10, 1778, was proved Sept. 25, 1778. Col. Samuel Barr, possibly his uncle, tried to save him by an affidavit, (suppressed in State Papers by Dr. Bouton.)

I fail to connect definitely the Robert Stewart who married Lydia Blair in Andover Feb. 22, 1733, and the tax payer from 1722 to 1742 with Robert of Glasgow. Robert, of Andover had a son Samuel, besides the Samuel of Andover, executor to the estate of his brother, the "Proprietor," yet no Samuel was taxed in Andover. A William Stewart was a tax payer in Andover from 1741 to 1747. A William bought land in Chester, N. H. in 1727; and there was one of that name in Souhegan West in 1743. Who were they?"

(The Town Clerk of Londonderry sends me the following as "all that can be found in the records:—John Stewart, the son of John Stewart and *Jean* his wife, was born Jan. 29, 1737.'" I cannot connect this wife's name or this birth with any of Mr. Gibson's notes, or of others. Mr. Preston sends me an abstract of the will of John Stewart, of Londerry, dated 7th of June, 1786, "to sons Robert, *John*, Samuel, Thomas, and daughters Elizabeth Gibson and Margaret Humphrey; Inventory, £1826. Probated 20th Dec., 1786." According to this abstract John should have been the second son in place of Samuel; and as Mr. Gibson says John's wife was probably a Barr, in which family Jean is found, this birth record may refer to John, (will of '86.)

Mr. Preston also sends me some records concerning the family of "Proprietor" John that may be of interest to that branch. This John leaves his property to "wife Elizabeth,

son Charles, granddaughter Mary, sons Robert, James, John, Samuel, Joseph, and daughter Margaret." The Executors, were Charles and Samuel. Inventory, £1259. The will was dated April 3, 1741 and was probated June 24, 1741.

The following from Mr. Preston seem to refer to members of this family:—"In 1744 William Aken and Margaret, his wife, sold right in her father John's estate to Charles Stewart." Also "John Stewart, Windham, 26 Aug. 1748; Administration granted to widow, Rebecca Stewart. Land in Windham, Cobbet's Pond, etc. Total inventory, £8607."

The early dates of the following show they refer to some other family:—"In 1712 Charles Steward of Hampton bought land." "Charles Steward, Hampton Falls, Blacksmith; Administration granted to Jonathan Steward, of same place." "In 1714 Mary Stewart, wife of James Stewart, of Portsmouth, sold land." I find no place for this:—"Walter Stewart, of Londonderry and Grizel, his wife, sold land in 1726."—The marriage of Walter Stewart and *Giziell* Crumey, of Boxford, J–. 18, 1722 is reported to me by the gentlemanly Town Clerk of Boxford, John W. Parkhurst.

There was a David Stewart or Stuart, of Kensington, N. H. who died 1788, and administration granted to his widow, Abigail, who was also the guardian to their children, David, Jonathan and Josiah. David left land in Kensington, Hampton and Pittsfield, with an inventory of £372. He may be a possible connection of the Charles, of Hampton, in spite of the mode of spelling the name; and Charles may be the son of Duncan's James, and Mary the wife of James' James, as these sons would have been respectively 22 and 26 years old upon the dates of these deeds. Duncan's name seems to be spelt in deeds up to 1707 as Steward, and James' son may have retained the oldest spelling, as Samuel, of Wells, in the deed by Duncan's sons in 1718 held to the Stewart of

the deed of 1708. Savage has a Joseph, of Salisbury, with a son Joseph, but I fail to find any farther trace of them.

Mr. Gibson sends me notes of other Stewarts than those of Londonderry, and which cannot belong to our branch :— "John Stewart, of Haverhill, Mass., Antrim and Unity, N. H., born in 1727, and said to have mixed blood in his veins; married Abigail Phipps, of Gloucester, Mass., born in 1725 ; August 30, 1766, was made guardian of John Stewart jr. in respect to property left by his grandfather Stewart or Phipps. This John jr., born 1758, married his relative, Jean Stewart, a daughter of John Stewart, of Merrimack, N. H. (will of 1776.) She was a sister of John jr., who married Mary Barron ; of Thomas, who married Sarah McCalley ; William, a soldier ; Francis, born 1761 ; Rachel ; Sarah ; James ; and Agnes. They could not be *first* cousins, as their fathers were both named John. This John Stewart is not to be confounded with John, the weaver, of Georgetown-Rowley and Sweet Hill, West Parish, Haverhill, (will of 1784,) who married Susan Mitchell and Margaret ——, (probably Margaret, the widow of David Gage of Bradford, formerly of Rowley." The first book of Rowley marriages says "Mr. John Stewart and widow Margaret Gage, both of Rowley, married 5 Sept. 1749." The prefix Mr. in those days meant "Master" or a schoolteacher, and as Duncan's John was a blacksmith, 83 years old, and Ebenezer's John, had been of Newbury since 1744, and neither had ever been given this title, this marriage can hardly refer to either. Bradford being also opposite Haverhill the bridegroom might be a Haverhill man that had formerly been of Rowley as well as the bride, Margaret (Harriman,) the widow of Jonathan Boynton, of Rowley, and of David Gage, of Bradford. J. A. S.)

Mr. Gibson adds " I have a dim recollection that I have made a note that John, the weaver, came to America with a

brother who was a doctor, and who was lost at sea. Also Robert Stewart, mariner, of Gloucester, on Oct. 23, 1727, married Anne Hodgkins, a relative of Christopher, and had Anne, Elizabeth, Deborah and Robert, the latter born Aug. 23, 1735. Robert sr. was buried June 9, 1760. Robert jr. lived at Pigeon Cove.

Robert of Nottingham West, (now Hudson,) appeared there in 1764, and had wife Margaret and sons Adam and Francis. I cannot prove him to be Robert jr., of Gloucester, or connect him with John of Merrimack, who also had a son of the uncommon name of Francis. I think, however, that John, (will of 1786,) was a nephew of "Proprietor" John, (will of 1741,) and that both were related to Robert, of Hudson, and John, of Merrimack."

## APPENDIX C.

### DEEDS TO EBENEZER STUART, AND ABSTRACT OF HIS WILL.

In the Essex Registry of Deeds at Salem I found these records:—B. 26, p. 176, Jonathan Pritchard sold land to Ebenezer Stuart; b. 33, p. 58, Samuel Dickinson sold to Ebenezer Stuart land bounded on the southeast side by land of said Stuart, southwest by Woodman's land; b. 44, p. 148, Dec. 9, 1724, Samuel Platto to Ebenezer Stuart, Innholder, of Rowley, in the part called Byfield, and upon the plain called Rye Plain, 11 acres—3 acres as part of lot laid out as right of Richard Thurlow, and 3 acres as part of lot laid out as right of Francis Parrott—the three acres bounded

on westerly end by so called Ox Pasture Land; b. 45, p. 58, July 1, 1725, John Bennett to Ebenezer Stuart, for £7 10s., one lot, which is the last draft of freehold right in the middle commons—witnesses, Joseph Jewett and John Hobson; b. 48, p. 279, Sept. 30, 1726, David Wood to Ebenezer Stuart, for £30, one commonage or freehold in Middle Commonage; b. 49, p. 169, July 12, 1727, Mehitable Woodman, single, of Newbury, daughter of Joshua Woodman, to Ebenezer Stuart, Innholder, of Rowley, for £185, eight acres, bounded E$^{d}$ by the great swamp, N$^{d}$ by land in possession of John Lull, Innholder, N. W. and S. W. by land of Dea. Maximillian Jewett,—with 1-2 dwelling house, 1-2 of barn and orchard.—Also another tract of 30 acres, bounded E$^{d}$ by Maximillian Jewett's land, N. W. by Town of Rowley's land, W. by the highway in Bradford, and S. E. by said Stuart's land. In all these deeds Ebenezer's name was spelt with "u" as here printed. The following, sent me by Mr. Preston, are spelt by him with "ew," and I am inclined to think the name in the deeds was thus spelt as I had taken notes of only those in the index spelt Stuart, thinking at the time no other spelling could refer to our family:—4th May, 1724,—Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, Innholder, deeds land—deed is signed also by wife Elizabeth; 16 Feb., 1735, Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, husbandman, sells son John land in Rowley. In an "agreement," Mar. 17, 1730, I think Mr. Preston may have made a mistake in copying the name if it was the agreement I saw, as that was spelt Stuart.

In Essex Probate Records is a record of administration on the estate of Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, granted to Robert Stuart, Oct. 2, 1749. The estate was divided among Robert, Richard, John, Charles, Sarah Webster, heirs of Elizabeth Webster, Ann Lowell, Mercy Clough, and Jane, (unmarried.) This, with the marriage record of Mercy and

Ezra Clough would seem to fix the birth record of "Mary" in the Rowley Records as a mistake for Mercy, unless she be Mary of the marriage record of "Nathaniel Boynton and Mary Stewart, both of Rowley, 8 Mar. 1737." This Mary may have died without heirs, and consequently the name would not be found in the will. This implies also the neglect to enter the birth record of Mercy and of Elizabeth, whose names are found in both the marriage record and the will.

Concerning Mary Fisk the Boxford Town Clerk says that "Mary Fisk was born Feb. 20, 1740, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Noyes) Fisk." If this is the record of the right Mary she would be but thirteen years old in 1753 and wife of a man of forty-nine years. Either Richard married some other Mary, or the date of the deed should have been ten years later. Probably the Richard making the deed of 1753 was the Richard who married Mary Stickney five years before in Newbury. My son Sidney writes that "Richard Stuart marched with other minute-men from Leominster for Lexington, April 19th, 1775." It is hardly supposable that a man of over seventy would make much show as a minute-man, while a son of his, born later than the record gives would be of an age to marry Mary Fisk and to take part in showing the British the mettle of his pasture. The witness to the deed of 1775 would be his oldest brother. A Joseph from Leominster, was at Jaffrey, N. H., and I believe died there, thus giving us mention of both names of Richard's recorded children as having been in Leominster. There was a Joseph, of Lancaster, who died at the war between 1755 and 1760, whose death may have had some connection with the dismissal of Ephraim Boynton (page 8) from the Rowley Church to that at Lancaster. This Joseph may have come from Duncan's John. Perhaps future investigators may solve these problems.

From the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, *Vol. XX*, we learn that there were several marriages between Stuarts and Boyntons, of Rowley. Deacon Joseph and Bridget (Harris) Boynton had Ephraim, Richard and Jonathan.—Ephraim, born July 16, 1707, married Sarah Stuart, who was probably the daughter of Duncan's John, born in 1712; Nathaniel, son of Richard Boynton, born Aug. 18, 1712, on Mar. 8, 1737, married Mary Stuart, probably the daughter of Ebenezer, recorded at Rowley as born Oct. 26, 1715; A James Stuart on Jan. 11, 1742, married Mary Boynton, daughter of Jonathan, born Aug. 21, 1720; and Mary's mother, Margaret (Harriman) the widow of Jonathan Boynton and of David Gage, married in 1749 a John Stuart that possibly and probably may have been Duncan's John, who was then 83 years old and very likely needed care. If James was a son of Duncan's John, or even grandson of Duncan's James they would make a pretty thoroughly united family.

—o—

## APPENDIX D.

—o—

DUMMER. SEWALL, LONGFELLOW; ADAMS, PETTINGILL, INGERSOL.

—o—

Stephen Dummer was the third son of John Dummer, of Bishopstoke, Hants County, England. John's second son, Richard, was born about 1599, making Stephen's birth date about 1601 or 1602. His wife, Alice Archer, was born in 1603. They came to this country in 1638 with their four children and ten servants in the *Bevis*, in company with his brothers Richard and Thomas, Richard having previously

been over. Thomas settled in Salisbury, the others in Newbury, where Richard had located. Stephen was a freeman in 1639. He returned to England with his family in 1647. His oldest daughter, Jane, married Mar. 25, 1646, Henry Sewall, born in 1614. Henry was the son of Henry Sewall, baptized 8 April, 1576, (said to be eldest son of Henry Sewall, Mayor of Coventry,) to have lived at Manchester, England, in 1573, and died at Rowley in 1657. He married Ann Hunt, or Ellen, (perhaps Ellen was a second wife) and had only Henry. He came in 1635. He separated from his wife and caused scandal by his perverse actions.—Savage says he was probably insane. He lived at Ipswich first, then in Newbury, and last in Rowley. His son Henry came in 1634 in the *Elizabeth and Dorcas*. Was first at Ipswich, and went to Newbury with early settlers in 1635. Went to England with his wife's family in 1647. He lived a short time at Warwick, then at Tunwood, four miles from Bassingstoke, Hants; then at Baddesly, same shire, four miles from Rumsey. He had made a second visit to New England to look after his father. Made a third in 1660 and remained, sending for his family who arrived at Boston in July, 1661, after a six weeks' passage in the *Prudent Mary*, Capt. Woodgreen, and all went to Newbury five days later. He never officiated as a minister here, but that he was one in England is proved by a letter to the Governor of the Province from the Lord Protector, Richard Cromwell, Mar. 23, 1659. Nearly all of the name in this country are his descendants. The children of Henry and Jane Sewall were:

1. Hannah, born May 10, 1649, at Tunwood or Tunworth, England, married Jacob Toppan or Tappan, Sept. 24, 1677; died Jan. 29, 1717.

2. Samuel, born May 28, 1652, married Feb. 28, 1676, Hannah, daughter of John Hull, Mintmaster. He graduated

at Harvard in 1671. He was probably the richest man in the Province. Was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and member of the Commission for trial of witches—for participation in which delusion he suffered years of remorse, supplicating for mercy in open congregation on the Lord's Day.

3. John, born Oct. 10, 1654, at Baddesly, Eng., married Hannah Fessenden Oct. 27, 1671. (At 17?)

4. Stephen, born at Baddesly Aug. 10, 1657.

5. Jane, born Oct. 25, 1659 at Baddesly, married Sept. 24, 1677 Moses Gerrish, died Jan. 29, 1717.

6. Anne, born at Newbury, Mass. Sept. 4, 1662, married Nov. 10, 1678, William Longfellow, who was born in Hants County, England about 1651. William Longfellow was a merchant at Newbury Byfield and went to England in 1687 to obtain his patrimony in Yorkshire, and after his return was Ensign in the Newbury company embarked in the project of Sir William Phipps against Quebec. Was shipwrecked and with nine others drowned. Anne afterward married Henry Short and had children by both husbands.

7. Mehitable, born May 8, 1665, married William Moody Nov. 15, 1684, died Aug. 8, 1702.

8. Dorothy, born Oct. 29, 1668, married Sept. 10, 1691 Ezekiel Northend.

William and Anne (Sewall) Longfellow had children:—

1. William, born Nov. 25, 1679.

2. Stephen, born Jan. 10, 1681, died under three years.

3. Anne, born Oct. 3, 1683, married Captain Abraham Adams and had Anne, who married Robert Stuart.

4. Stephen, born Sept. 22, 1685. Stephen was a blacksmith. Five of his name had graduated at Harvard and Bowdoin in 1834. Stephen married Abigail Thompson, of Marshfield and had Stephen, a teacher and I think graduate of Harvard. Judge Stephen Longfellow, his son, removed

to Portland, Me.; had Stephen, the lawyer and legislator, and father of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who was born Feb. 27, 1807, and died Mar. 24, 1882.

5. Elizabeth, born July 3, 1688.

6. Nathan, born Feb. 5, 1690.

—o—

ADAMS, PETTINGILL, INGERSOLL.

According to uniform tradition Robert Adams, who came to this country in 1635 was born in Devonshire, England, in 1601. In *Burke's Commoners* the Adams family in Devonshire claims to be lineally descended "from John Ap Adam, of Charlton Adam, in Somersetshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John. Lord Gournay, of Beverston and Tidenham, County of Gloucester, and who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm, from 1296 to 1307. After residing for several generations in Charlton, they removed to Devonshire." From the above John Ap-Adam descended Richard Adams, who married Margaret, a daughter of —— Annager. This Richard had two sons:— Robert, who married Elizabeth Shirtland, and William, who married —— ——, of Barrington. Henry, one of the sons of William, came to this country in 1630 and was ancestor of John Adams, President of the United States. Robert, the elder son of Richard, had a son Robert, who is supposed, but not certainly known to be the Robert Adams who came to Ipswich in 1635 with his wife Eleanor and finally settled in Newbury in 1640 on land in possession of his descendants of the name as late as 1857. Eleanor died June 12, 1677, and he married Sara, (Glover) the widow of Henry Short on Feb. 6, 1678. He died Oct. 12, 1682, aged 81. Sara died Oct. 24, 1697. Robert and Eleanor's children were:—

1. John, born ———, married a Woodman.

2. Joanna, born in 1634, married Launcelot Granger.

3. Sergt. Abraham, born 1630, married Mary Pettingill, daughter of Richard and Joanna (Ingersoll) Pettingill, Nov. 10, 1670; he died Dec. 12, 1714; she died Sept. 19, 1705.

4. Elizabeth, married Edward Phelps, of Andover.

5. Mary, married Jeremiah Goodridge Nov. 15,1660.

6. Isaac, born 1648, died unmarried.

7. Jacob, born April 23, 1649, died young.

8. Hannah, born June 29, 1650, married William Warham Feb. 10, 1682.

9. Jacob, born Sept. 13, 1651, married Anne Ellen or Allen April 7, 1677, represented Suffolk, (now Conn.) in General Court of Massachusetts in 1711–14–17, died at the Court in Boston in November, 1717. In Newbury he had Dorothy and Rebecca, and at Suffolk, Jacob, Daniel, Abraham, John, Ann, Elizabeth and Sarah.

10. Archelaus, married Sarah March, March 18, 1698. In the Newbury records I found to their credit:—Elizabeth, May 29, 1707; Samuel, April 29, 1710; Stephen, Mar. 14, 1712. Archelaus married Sarah Green, of Salisbury in 1719.

Sergt. Abraham and Mary (Pettingill) Adams had:—

1. Mary, born Jan. 16, 1672.

2. Robert, born May 12, 1674, married Rebecca Knight in August 1695. They had Robert, Nov. 20, 1702; Jacob, Nov. 10, 1704, and perhaps others. A Robert Adams is on Newbury records as marrying Ann Jaques, June 26, 1725.

3. Capt. Abraham, born May 6, 1676, married Anne Longfellow in 1703, and had Anne April 29, 1705, who married Robert Stuart, of Rowley.

4. Isaac, born Feb. 26, 1679, married Hannah Spofford in 1708.

5. Sara, born April 13, 1681, married John Hutchinson Jan. 28, 1715.

6. John, born Mar. 7, 1684, married Elizabeth Noyes Jan. 22, 1707, and Sarah Pearson, Nov. 17, 1713.

7. Dr. Matthew, born May 25, 1686, married Sarah Knight April 4, 1707.

8. Israel, born Dec. 25, 1688, married Rebecca Atkinson Oct. 15, 1714, died Dec. 12, same year.

9. Dorothy, born Oct. 25, 1691.

10. Richard, born Nov. 22, 1693, married Susanna Pike Dec. 12, 1717.

Capt. Abraham and Anne (Longfellow) Adams had :—

1. Anne, born April 29, 1705, married Robert Stuart Dec. 11, 1727.

2. William, born May 8, 1706, married Elizabeth Noyes April 2, 1728.

3. Mary, born Sept. 26, 1707, married Thomas Poor, of Andover, Sept. 30, 1728.

4. Stephen, born April 16, 1712, died young.

5. Sarah, born Sept. 29, 1713, married Dea. Samuel Somerby Sept. 29, 1735.

6. Abraham, born Aug. 24, 1715, married Mary Colman Nov. 18, 1737, and Sarah Foster in 1759.

7. Samuel, born June 6, 1717, married Mary Brown, of Rowley, in 1747.

8. Rev. Joseph, } born Mar. 8, 1719, { married widow Mary Greenleaf in 1746.
9. Mr. Benjamin, } { married Elizabeth Payson in 1748, and Rebecca Nichols.

10. Nathan, born Jan. 17, 1721, married Mary Trumbull, of Charlestown, in 1757.

11. Henry, born Nov. 18, 1722, married Sarah Emery Nov. 20, 1744, and Catherine Gerrish in 1767. [*N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., Vol. 11, pp. 53–60. By Joshua Coffin, A. M.*

—o—

PETTENGILL.

Richard Pettengell, (later generally spelt Pettengill and Pettingill, I think,) was of Newbury, Mass., and tradition says he came from Staffordshire, England. He was first at Salem, and there married Joanna, daughter of Richard Ingersoll. They had:—Samuel, baptized at Salem Feb. 9, 1645, and probably others at Salem; and had at Newbury, Mary, born July 6, 1652, married Abraham Adams Nov. 10, 1670; Nathaniel, born Sept. 24, 1654.

—o—

INGERSOLL.

Richard Ingersoll was at Salem in 1629; came with Higginson, bringing wife Anne and children; was from Bedford County. Kept the ferry at the river. He died in 1644. The following are the children as mentioned in his will:—George, John, Nathaniel, Joanna, Sarah, Alice, and Bathsheba.

—o—

## APPENDIX E.

—o—

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF ROBERT STUART, OF ROWLEY, KINGSTON AND NEWTOWN; ALSO OF SOME OF HIS DEEDS.

—o—

In the Exeter Probate Records, Robert Stuart, of Newtown, N. H., by will, dated 31st of August, 1781, probated 24th of April, 1782, gives to his wife Anne 1-2 of dwelling house, 1-2 of personal estate, and 1-3 income of real estate. Gives to grandson Samuel, son of son Samuel, deceased, lands in Kingston which Samuel, deceased, possessed in his lifetime. Gives to granddaughter Abigail Brown, wife of

Enoch Brown and daughter of son Samuel, deceased, £1 10s.

Gives to daughter Sarah Chase, widow of Samuel Chase, two cows, etc.

Gives to daughter Ann Hoit, wife of Barnard Hoit, two cows, etc.

Gives to daughter Mary Chase, wife of Samuel Chase, two cows, etc.

Gives to daughter Elizabeth Currier, wife of Reuben Currier, two cows, etc.

Gives to son Robert Stuart, land in Newtown.

Gives to son Stephen Stuart, land in Kingston and Newtown. (11 acres in Newtown.)

Robert Stuart was the executor, and Stephen Stuart was guardian of grandson Samuel. The Inventory mentions land and buildings in Newtown, valued at £693; land and buildings in Kingston, £1116.

Administration was granted him on his son Samuel's estate Dec. 2, 1767.

The following abstracts of his deeds have been sent me :–

1723, Robert Stuart, of Rowley, to —— Burpee.

1726, Robert Stuart, of Rowley, to J. Pearson, land in Rowley.

1729, Sept. 26, Robert Stuart, of Kingston, sold land in Rowley, with buildings, to Amos Pillsbury, of Rowley.

1731, July 9, Robert Stuart, of Kingston, bought land in Kingston of Thomas Wallingford.

1733, Robert Stuart, of Kingstou, bought land in Kingston of Sleeper.

1734, Robert Stuart, of Kingston, *sold* land in *Amesbury* to Peaslee.

1740, Robert Stuart, of Kingston, sold land bought of Wallingford.

1741, Mar. 27, Robert Stuart, of Kingston bought land in

Kingston of Webster. (Latest mention as "of Kingston.")

1745, Robert Stuart, *of Amesbury*, bought land in Amesbury of Peaslee. (Newtown was then a part of Amesbury.)

1747, Robert Stuart, of Amesbury, bought land in Amesbury and Salisbury. (The latter probably Salt Marsh.)

1752, Mar. 2, Robert Stuart, of *Newtown*, yeoman, sold land in Newbury, to Daniel Chase, of Newbury. (Newtown was incorporated in 1749.)

## APPENDIX F.

### MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE-LINE.

Previous to the year 1740 a dispute between Massachusetts and New Hampshire had been in progress for years regarding the boundary line separating the two States.—Massachusetts claimed a strip of land three miles wide along the north and east bank of the Merrimac as far as Sanbornton, twenty miles above Concord, at or near the southwestern point of Lake Winnepesaukee, and thence due west; while New Hampshire claimed a line running due west from a point on the seacoast three miles north of the mouth of the river. They referred their dispute to the King, and New Hampshire gained a strip fourteen miles wide by fifty long more than she claimed. The exact location of this line has been a matter of dispute to the present day, and surveys on the part of Massachusetts led her town adjoining Newtown to claim taxes on a part of my uncle John's barn as being within her limits. New Hampshire still claimed that though the line established by the King might be very nearly correct

along that part running three miles north of the Merrimac to the "Pine-Tree Bound" in Dracut, north of the Pawtucket Falls, too much allowance for variation of the compass had been made by the Surveyor in running the due-west line from that point, and that a triangular strip widening to the Connecticut was hers by the King's award. After 150 years of contention upon this claim Commissioners were appointed by the two States to run the line again, in hopes to obtain a final adjustment. On a visit to my birthplace in the autumn of 1892 I found that by the stone bound set by these Commissioners Massachusetts was entitled to the whole of my uncle's barn, with a rod to spare.

—o—

## APPENDIX G.

—o—

WHITE, FRENCH, GILMAN, PHILLIPS, APPLETON, EMERSON.

—o—

William White, born in 1610, in Norfolk Co., England, according to tradition, was of Anglo-Saxon descent. The family coat of arms, a copy of which was in my mother's possession, bore upon a white shield three black cock's heads, erased, with red, scalloped combs and wattles. Above the shield was a helmet. This had come over from England, and was by my mother transferred to Phillips White, of Exeter, N. H., he being in the direct line of descent from her grandfather, Hon. Phillips White. William White, (see pages 40-41 for partial notice,) had two sons:—John, from whom we trace descent on pages 37-43; and James, born in 1649, married Eunice Kingsbury, of Amesbury, April 16,

1678. I get no record of children to him. Wiilliam White had property at his death valued at £508 10s. His descendants are numerous and scattered over the United States.

—o—

FRENCH.

Edward French, of Salem, Mass., died Dec. 28, 1690. His wife Ann had :—Joseph, John, Samuel, and Hannah, who married John White, son of William above, Nov. 25, 1662. Edward French was in Ipswich in 1636, removed to Salisbury among the earliest proprietors and had in 1652 the third greatest estate in town. In his will he speaks of his great age and mentions his three sons and their children, and his daughter.

—o—

KILMIN or "CILMIN."—GILMAN.

"Cilmin Troed-dhu," (club-foot) of Glynlliffon, in Mwch Givir Vai, in Caer-yu-Aroonshire, lived in 843, in the time of Roderick the Great, with whom he came out of the north of Britain. He bore "Argent, a man's leg, couped, sable." This Kilmin or Cilmin was head of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales. The Glynns' of Glynlliffon are descended from him, and probably also the Gilmans' of Norfolk Co., England, as they always used the same coat of arms, surmounted by a crest,—"A demi-lion issuing from a cup of maintainance."

Edward Gilman, of Caston, Norfolk Co., England, who died in 1573, married Rose Rysse, and had :—

1. John, to whom was devised his mansion house in Caston.

2. Robert, baptized July 10, 1559 at Caston, Norfolk Co., England; buried at Caston March 6, 1631; his wife, named Mary, had Edward about 1588 at Hingham, England, who

married Mary Clark. They emigrated to this country in company with many others under charge of Rev. Joseph Peck, Rector of old Hingham, England, in the ship Diligent, Capt. John Martin, which left Gravesend April 26, and arrived at Boston August 10, 1638. He brought wife, three sons, two daughters and three servants, and located in Hingham, Mass., which had been settled some five years by emigrants from Hingham, England. He was admitted freeman Dec. 13, 1638. In June 1641 Plymouth Colony granted a tract of eight miles square then called Seekonk, now Rehoboth, near the Rhode Island line to him and others. In 1643 his estate was £300. He lived awhile at Rehoboth, was at Ipswich in 1647, and soon after went to Exeter, N. H. He died June 22, 1681 at Exeter. He had the following children :—

1. Mary, baptized Aug. 6, 1615, at Hingham, England, married John Foulshom. (Folsom.)

2. Edward, baptized Dec. 26, 1617 at Hingham, England, married a daughter of Richard Smith, of Ipswich, Mass.— Was lost at sea in 1653-4.

3. Sarah, baptized Dec. 26, 1617.

4. Lydia, married Hon. Daniel Cushing.

5. John, (Hon.) born Jan, 10, 1624 at Hingham, Eng.

6. Moses, baptized March 11, 1620 at Hingham, Eng.

Four other sons died young, unmarried.

Hon. John Gilman, born at Hingham, Norfolk Co., Eng., Jan. 10, 1624, married June 20, 1657 Elizabeth Treworgye, born in 1639, died Sept. 8, 1719, daughter of James Treworgye and Catherine Shapleigh, whose father, Alexander, was a merchant and ship owner, and agent for Fernando Gorges. Hon. John accompanied his father from England to Hingham, Rehoboth, Ipswich and Exeter, arriving there about 1648 and engaged in the lumber and milling business with his brother Edward, who was soon after lost at sea on

a trip to England for machinery. He was a leading man in his town, was a Selectman, and was also a Councillor from 1680 to 1683. He died July 24, 1708. To his descendants principally the charter of the town of Gilmanton, (now N. H.) was granted in 1727 for services rendered in defense of their country. The following were his children :—

1. Mary, born Sept. 10, 1658, married Capt. Jonathan Thing, died in August, 1691.

2. James, born Feb. 6, 1660.

3. Elizabeth, born Aug. 16, 1661, married 1st, Nathan Ladd, 2nd, Henry Wadleigh.

4. John, born Oct. 6, 1663, died in childhood.

5. Catherine, born Mar. 17, 1665, died Sept. 12, 1684.

6. Sarah, born Feb. 25, 1667, married Stephen Dudley.

7. Lydia, born Oct. 6, 1668, married Capt. John White, Oct. 24, 1687. They had fourteen children. See page 41.

8. Samuel, born Mar. 30, 1671, died aged twenty years.

9. Nicholas, (J. Sup. Crt.) born Dec. 26, 1672, married Sarah, daughter of Nathan and Eliza Clark, of Newbury.

10. Abigail, born Nov. 1674, married Samuel, son of Jonathan and Joanna Thing; (probably a brother of her sister Mary's husband.) Abigail died Nov. 7, 1725.

11. John, (Col.) born Jan. 19, 1677, married 1st, Eliza, daughter of Peter and Abigail Coffin; 2nd, widow of Dr. Robert Hall, daughter of Nathan Clark; (probably a sister to Nicholas' wife Sarah.) He died between 1738 and 1742.

12. } Apr. 30, 1679, { Deborah, married Henry Dyer, Sept. 30, 1680. (An error.)
13. } { Joannah, married Capt. Robert Coffin Dec. 24, 1720. (Perhaps Deborah *died* Sept. 30, at 17 months old, and Joanna married 1st, Henry Dyer, 2nd, Capt. Coffin when 41 years old, the error being in my notes.)

14. Joseph, born Oct. 28, 1680, died in infancy.

15. Alice, born May 23, 1683, married Capt. James Leavitt, died June 2, 1721.

16. Catherine, born Nov. 27, 1684, married 1st, Peter Fulsom, 2nd, Richard Catley.

—o—

PHILLIPS.

Rev. George Phillips came over in the *Arabella*, flagship of the fleet that came with Winthrop in 1630, landing June 2nd. Sir Richard Salstonstal and he were at the head of the settlement at Watertown, and there he gathered his church. In a copy of the *Exeter News Letter* of June 10, 1844, I find this concerning him :—"Having chosen a place up Charles River for a town, which they called Watertown, they resolved to combine into a church fellowship there as their first work, and to build the house of God before they would build any houses for themselves. July 30, 1630, was observed by them as a day of solemn fasting and prayer, and about forty men organized themselves into a church by subscribing a covenant drawn up by Mr. Phillips, who continued faithfully discharging the duties of his ministry till his death, July 1, 1644, much lamented by his church, who testified to their affection for their deceased pastor by a special care to promote and perfect the education of his oldest son, whereof all the country, but especially the town of Rowley have since reaped the benefit." He brought his wife, who was an only child, daughter of Richard Sargent, and half sister to John Hayward, of Watertown and Charlestown. The wife died at Salem soon after their arrival and was buried beside Lady Arabella Johnson. The son Samuel and daughter Elizabeth were brought with them.

Mr. Phillips was the son of Christopher, born in 1593, at

Rainham, St. Martins, near Rangham in the hundred of Gallow, Norfolk. He was bred at Cambridge, and soon after taking his degree of A. M. in 1617 settled in Boxford, Co. of Essex, where he probably married, and where his first children were born.

A writer in *Harper's Magazine* says of him:—"A Phillips crossed the water with John Winthrop, and from him descended a long line of ministers, judges, governors and councillors, (See pages 43–47)—a sterling, rare, temperate, just and high-minded man." He was a skillful writer and controversialist, a man of firmness and independence, conscientious in forming and fearless in maintaining his opinions and translating them into action. He was noted for his learning in the original languages of the Scriptures.—It is said that he read them through six times every year, and to have remarked that he always found something new in them. In an altercation in the church whether the church of Rome was a true church he favored the affirmative. He was the earliest advocate of the Congregational order of discipline in Massachusetts, which, though he did not live to see it, was finally established in New England. His second wife was Elizabeth, perhaps widow of Capt. Robert Weldon. His will gives his wife her third; and to his son a double portion of the remainder of his estate, divided among his children equally. The inventory was £553 2s. 9d., and the books were £71 9s. 9d. His widow died June 27, 1681, and her will gives Samuel "all the Latin, Greek and Hebrew books now in the house." His church provided for the education of his son Samuel at Harvard in respect and veneration of his father's memory. This son was the Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley, born in 1625 at Boxford, Eng., married Sarah, born in 1627, daughter of Samuel Appleton, a first settler of Ipswich, and Mary Everard, who came in 1635

from Waddingfield, Suffolk Co. Eng., with wife and five children, of whom Sarah was the third.

Rev. Samuel and Sarah Phillips had four children:—

1. Mary, married Rev. Edward Payson, of Rowley.

2. Dorcas.

3. Samuel, born in 1658 at Rowley, was a goldsmith at Salem, married Mary Emerson, born Mar. 7, 1665, daughter of Rev. John Emerson and Ruth Symonds, who was the daughter of Lt. Gov. Samuel Symonds.

4. George, graduated 1686, settled at Brookhaven, L. I.

The children of Samuel Phillips, goldsmith, were:—

1. Samuel, Rev., of Andover, married Hannah White, daughter of Capt. John and Lydia (Gilman) White. (See pages 35 and 44–47.)

2. Sarah, married William White, of Haverhill, fourth child of John and Lydia (Gilman) White. (See page 41.)

3. Ruth, married Samuel, fifth child of John and Lydia White above.

4. John, born in 1701, married Mary Buttulph, (Page 47.

—o—

APPLETON.

Samuel Appleton, the father of Sarah Appleton, wife of Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, was born at Little Waddingfield, Suffolk Co., Eng., and died at Rowley, Mass., in June, 1670. He married Mary Everard in England. The Everards were a respectable family in Suffolk. Samuel, the ancestor, probably, of all of the name in New England, came to Ipswich in 1635 with wife and five children from Waddingfield, about three miles from Sudbury and four from Groton. The family was there before 1400. The earliest ancestor of record is John Appleton, of Great Waddingfield, living in 1396, from whom Samuel is of the 7th generation.

Samuel was a freeman May 25, 1636 in Ipswich; a prominent man, and though undoubtedly a Puritan, was retired from public life because not sufficiently intolerant on the General Court in the Mrs. Hutchinson case. They had:—

1. John, Hon. and Capt., born in 1621 at Little Waddingfield, married Priscilla, the daughter of Rev. Jose Glover.

2. Samuel, Hon. and Maj., born in 1624 at Little Waddingfield, married first, Hannah, daughter of William Paine; second, Mary, daughter of John Oliver. He held important military commands.

3. Sarah, born in 1627, married Rev. Samuel Phillips.

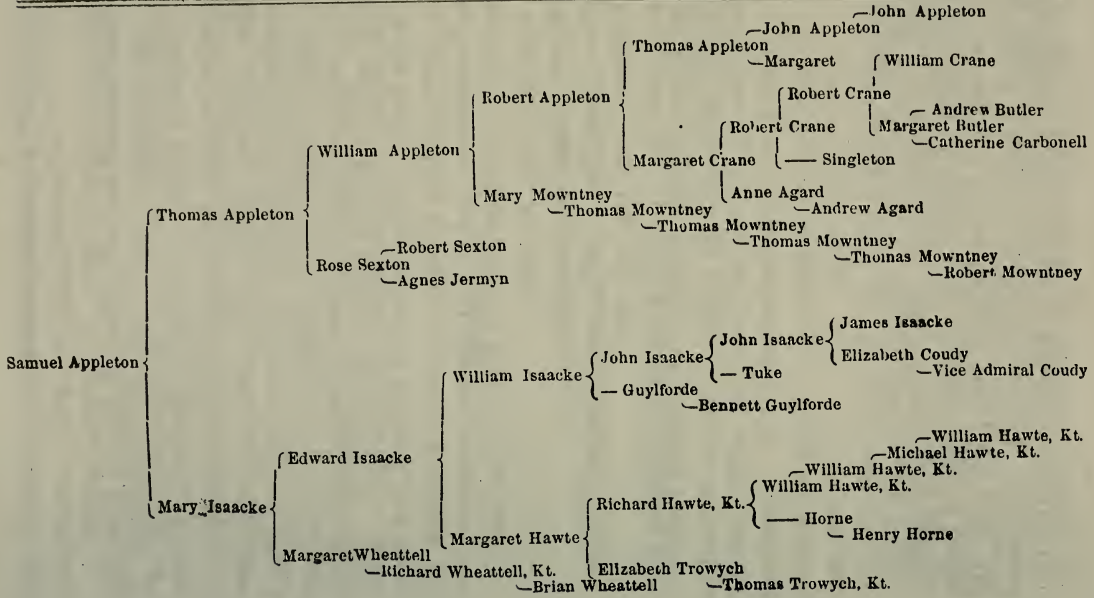
4. Judith, married Samuel Rogers, son of Rev. Nathan Rogers, Ipswich, and brother of John, President of Harvard.

The line of descent from Sarah Appleton to a Stuart is:— Sarah Appleton and Rev. Samuel Phillips had Samuel, the goldsmith, of Salem, who married Mary Emerson, daughter of Rev. John Emerson and Ruth Symonds, who was the daughter of Lt. Gov. Samuel Symonds.

Samuel Phillips, of Salem, and Mary Emerson above had a daughter Sarah Phillips who married William White, and had Rebecca White, who married Rev. Benjamin Bell, and had Rebecca Bell. Rebecca Bell married Mr. Joseph Stuart, of Newtown.

One other connecting link, though not resulting in the Stuart name was by the marriage of Phillips White, son of Nathaniel White and grandson of Hon. Phillips White with Sarah Stuart, sister to Mr. Joseph Stuart, the contracting parties being each of the seventh generation respectively from the first settlers, White, French, Gilman, Phillips, Appleton, Emerson, Symonds on the one hand; and upon the other also of the same generation from Stephen Dummer, and Ingersoll; the sixth from Sewall, Longfellow, Pettingill, Adams and Currier; and fifth from Duncan Stuart.

# ANCESTORS OF SAMUEL APPLETON.



## EMERSON, SYMONDS.

—o—

Thomas Emerson and wife Elizabeth were at Ipswich in 1639. He died May 1, 1666. They had:—Elizabeth, Joseph, Nathaniel, James, (who went to England,) Thomas, who died before 1666, leaving widow Eliza and perhaps son Thomas; and John. Most of these were born in England. John graduated at Harvard in 1656, was ordained Oct. 6, 1663, married Ruth Symonds, daughter of Lt. Gov. Samuel Symonds, and preached at Gloucester 40 years. Their daughter Mary married Samuel Phillips, the goldsmith. Thirty of the name had in 1834 graduated at Harvard, and twenty at other New England Colleges, of whom seventeen were ordained as ministers, and several others as preachers; probably most or all his descendants. Their children were:—

1. Ruth, born Aug. 26, 1660.
2. Martha, born Nov. 28, 1662.
3. Mary, born Mar. 7, 1665, married Samuel Phillips.
4. Elizabeth, born Aug. 16, 1667.
5. John, born May 14, 1670, graduated at Harvard, 1689.
6. Dorothy, born July 6, 1675.
7. Samuel, born Nov. 20, 1678.

—o—

## SYMONDS.

—o—

Ruth Symonds was the daughter of Deputy (Lt.) Gov. Symonds, who married about 1620 Deborah Harlakenden, of the old gentry of Earl's Colne; probably sister of Roger. He had ten children before he came over; left John and perhaps others in England, but brought several. His second wife was Martha Read, (the widow Eppes,) from Kent Co.,

Eng.,-a sister to the wife of Gov. John Winthrop Jr., of Connecticut. They had three children :—

1. Martha, married 1st, John Dennison; 2nd, Richard Martin, of Portsmouth.

2. Ruth, who married Rev. John Emerson in 1659, four years before his ordination.

3. Priscilla, married Capt. Thomas Baker, of Topsfield.

Samuel Symonds was a gentleman of ancient family at Geldham, Essex Co., Eng., where he was a Cursitor in the Chancery. He came over in 1637, settled at Ipswich, was freeman in March, 1638, Representative many times, was Assistant, 1643–1673, then Deputy Governor till his death.

—o—

## APPENDIX H.

—o—

FLANDERS, CARTER, COLE, MOOR.

From N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., Vol. 27, pp. 170–6.

—o—

Stephen Flanders was probably the only one of the name in America in early history. He came with wife Jane to Salisbury, Mass., between 1640 and 46, an early, but not a first settler. Was admitted a freeman in February, 1650. His will was dated April 4, 1684, he died June 27, 1684. Jane died Nov. 19, 1683. Their children were :—

1. Stephen, born Mar. 8, 1646, married Dec. 28, 1670, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carter, of Salisbury, who was born Feb. 11, 1653, (Nov. 1652 in the Carter list.) Stephen resided in Salisbury and died there Oct. 6, 1744 at the age of 98 years, 7 months.

2. Mary, born May 7, 1650, and died the same month.

3. Phillip, born July 14, 1652, married in 1686 or 7 the

widow Martha Collins, daughter of John and Martha Eaton. He was admitted freeman in 1640, at Salisbury. No record of children.

4. Sarah, born Nov. 2, 1654, married —— Newhall.

5. Naomi, born Dec. 15, 1656, married Benjamin Eastman Apr. 4, 1699, died July 4, 1718.

6. John, Dea., born Feb. 11, 1659, married in 1686 or 8, Elizabeth Sargent, granddaughter of William and Elizabeth Sargent, of Salisbury. Was in the fight at Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676, lived at Salisbury and Southampton; died Oct. 25, 1745, greatly respected. His descendants are numerous.

Stephen Flanders, the oldest of the children of Stephen, the first settler of the name, married Abigail Carter Dec. 28, 1670, as before stated. Their children were:—

1. Thomas, born Feb. 17, 1671, died April 12, 1672.

2. Stephen, born Jan. 31, 1672, married Sarah Blaisdell in 1706.

3. Thomas, born Dec. 3, 1673, married Catherine Hackett Mar. 8, 1711, died Oct. 4, 1741.

4. Daniel, born Mar. 10, 1675, married and lived in Amesbury.

5. Joseph, born Mar. 28, 1677, married three times:— 1st, Esther, who died Mar. 8, 1702, leaving:—

1. Anna, born June 15, 1701;

2nd, Hannah, in 1703, who died in 1714, leaving:—

2. Ezekiel, born Mar. 7, 1705.

3. Joseph, born Sept. 9, 1707, married Ruth Morrill, 1732.

4. Nehemiah, born Feb. 18, 1709, married Sarah Hackett in February, 1738.

5. Ebenezer, born 1712, married Maria ——.

3rd, Mary Thompson, in October, 1716, who had:—

6. Phineas, born June 25, 1720, married Tabitha Clough in April, 1744.

7. Mary, born Aug. 6, 1721, married John Lunt in 1737.

8. Jeremiah, born July 6, 1723.

9. Moses, born Nov. 17, 1727.

The children of NEHEMIAH, the fourth child of JOSEPH FLANDERS, and third by his second wife, Hannah, were:—

1. James, born Oct. 13, 1738.

2. Hezekiah, born July 5, 1742.

3. David, born Jan. 22, 1747.

4. Nehemiah, born Sept. 2, 1749.

5. Almro, born July 21, 1751.

6. LEVI, born Feb. 26, 1754.

The record of a brother David and sister Almro fixes this LEVI as the Revolutionary Veteran of page 71, and connects our Flanders record from the first settler to the present time.

The other children of Stephen and Abigail Flanders were:

6. Phillip, born Jan. 10, 1678, died Feb. 23.

7. Sarah, born Dec. 7, 1679, died in January, 1716.

8. Phillip, born Jan. 8, 1681, married Joanna Smith Feb. 2, 1710, lived at Kingston.

9. Jane, born March, 1684, married John Martin, 1711.

10. Jeremiah, born in Sept. 1686, married Mary Hayes in 1724. Lived at Southampton and died there Apr. 14, 1757.

11. Abigail, born in October, 1688, married Jabez Page in 1734.

—c—

## CARTER.

—o—

The earliest record I find of the name of Carter is that of Thomas Carter, who died June 14, 1669. His wife's name was Mary, and the record gives them the following children:

1. Mary or May, born Aug. 6, 1641.

2. Thomas, born in 1643, died young.

3. Martha, born in December, 1645.

4. Martin, born in June, 1647.

5. Elizabeth, born in August, 1649.

6. John, born March 18, 1651, married Martha. (Can this be the daughter of Duncan Stuart, of whom our tradition says that she married a Carter?)

7. Abigail, born in November, 1652. (Feb. 11, 1653, in the Flanders list.)

8. Samuel, born Aug. 25, 1656.

—o—

## COLE, GREGG, MOOR.

—o—

Almira Cole was the mother of Anne Janet Flanders, daughter of Enos Flanders, and wife of Joseph A. Stuart. Almira was a descendant of the MacGregors, Moors, Cargills, Cochrans and Wallaces. By proclamation the name of MacGregor was forbidden to be used, and various slight changes were adopted by different families to avoid being prosecuted, while still clinging to pride of ancestral name.—Among the original settlers of Londonderry, N. H., were Rev. James MacGregor or MacGregore and Capt. James Gregg; also John Moor, the Cochrans and Wallaces. John Moor was born the night after his father was shot by English soldiers at the brutal massacre at Glencoe of that branch of the clan McDonald under MacIan. The Cochrans are mentioned by Mr. Gibson on page 136 as selling land in 1736 to his ancestor, John Stewart. John Wallace came from the north of Ireland in 1726, and was an early, though not an original settler of Londonderry. Capt. James Gregg, one of the original settlers of Londonderry, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, born about 1670, went to Ireland, 1690, and came to America in 1718 with the party that settled Londonderry, probably a charter member; was a leading,

well-to-do man. The following is found in *Genealogy of the Cole Family*, by FRANK T. COLE, Columbus, Ohio:—

1st Generation. THOMAS COLE was in Salem in 1649–50, recorded as a farmer. He died in the spring of 1678–9.

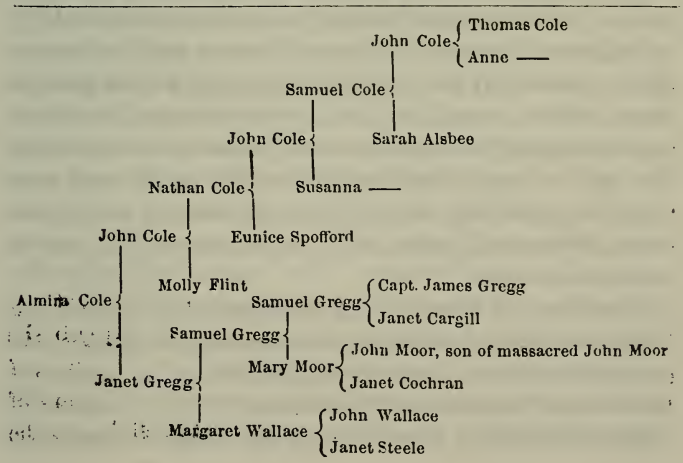
2nd. JOHN COLE, born 164–. Was twice married and had children by both wives. (Almira was from his second wife, Sarah Alsbee.) He was a Cooper and lived first at Salem, then Malden, then Lynn. He died Oct. 8, 1703. Sarah was tried for witchcraft and acquitted Feb. 1, 1693.

3rd. SAMUEL COLE, born at Lynn Dec. 27, 1687. Was a farmer, lived at Boxford, and died Jan. 20, 1765. His wife was named Susanna.

4th. JOHN COLE, married, 1st, Abigail Brown, who died childless; 2nd, Eunice Spofford. They lived in Boxford.

5th. NATHAN COLE, son of John, is the Nathan of page 73, baptized Feb. 23, 1755, married Molly Flint; both died in the summer of 1830. Below will be found a table of

**ANCESTORS OF ALMIRA COLE.**



## MOOR.

—o—

"JOHN MOOR was a member of the Glencoe branch of the Clan MacDonald, under the lead of MacIan, inhabiting a narrow and sterile valley of that name, situated a little way south of Loch Leven, among almost inaccessible mountains, and surrounded by lands occupied not by their own clan, but by the Clan Campbell, with whom they were at hereditary feud. All these circumstances contributed to develop the predatory character of the people, for which they were as notable, perhaps, as any in the Highlands at a time when robbery of an enemy was considered among Scottish Chiefs quite as reputable an industry as husbandry. The venerable and able MacIan had but about two-hundred souls in his tribe.

After the Revolution of 1688 the Scottish Chiefs were slow in submitting to the new government. Finally, in 1691, King William issued a proclamation of amnesty to all who should take the oath of allegiance before Dec. 31 of that year. Resistance being hopeless, all the chiefs submitted before the time except MacIan, who, actuated probably by a Highland pride, delayed his submission till the last hour. He appeared with his principal followers at Fort William on December 31, to take the oath, but to his dismay found that the commanding officer was not empowered to administer the oath. Armed with a letter from this officer they made their way as rapidly as the state of the country would allow to the nearest magistrate at Inverary, and took the oath of allegiance on Jan. 6, 1692.

The news of MacIan's non-submission by the last day allowed by the proclamation was received with joy by his powerful enemies, the Earls of Bradalbane and Argyle, of the clan of Campbell, and the Master of Aair, Secretary of State for Scotland, who was probably actuated less by the

personal hatred that actuated the other two than by a desire to accomplish the pacification of the Highlands by the extinction of all lawless tribes that hindered the establishment of peaceful husbandry and commerce. These three suppressed the report of MacIan's submission when it finally arrived, and obtained an order from the King :— 'It will be proper, for the vindication of public justice, to extirpate that set of thieves.' And this order was executed in its most literal sense, with revolting treachery and cruelty.

A body of 120 soldiers was sent to Glencoe under the command of a Capt. Campbell, and were hospitably received, lodged and fed free of charge by the people, trusting in the efficiency of their submission, which, though late, had been accepted apparently. They spent twelve days thus in amity, playing cards and drinking together; but in the early morning of Feb. 13, 1692, they began a treacherous massacre of the people whose hospitality they were enjoying. MacIan and about thirty-five men and boys and four women were slain, but the remainder escaped, owing to the notice given by the discharge of firearms and the failure of the supporting body of soldiers to reach the outlet of the valley in time to intercept the fleeing people, as had been planned. Many undoubtedly succumbed to cold and hunger at this bleak season, but many also escaped, thus partially frustrating a plan discreditable to its authors alike for the treachery and atrocity of its conception and the lack of military skill displayed in its execution." [*Macauly's History of England, Vol. IV, p. 277 et seq.*

"In the infamous massacre of Glencoe JOHN MOOR was shot dead in his yard. He had two little daughters who were taken care of by a servant who escaped to Ireland with them. His wife, after covering his body with a sheet, sought refuge in a malt-kiln, and there was delivered of a son that night,

with whom she fled to Ireland and took up a residence at or near Londonderry, where she fortuitously met and recovered her daughters. One of these daughters was Beatrix Moor, who married Col. Andrew Todd, of fame in colonial history. The son, John Moor, married Janet Cochran, probably a relative of the Cochrans who came to America about the same time. He embarked with his wife and son William for this country in 1718 among the emigrants that came in five ships that year. One of these ships, containing those under the charge of Rev. James MacGregor, or MacGregore, entered Casco Bay, but having endured a winter of great hardship and privation, and not liking the appearance of the land in the spring, they returned to Haverhill, and from there settled in Nutfield, or Londonderry, N. H.

The old house in which John Moor lived was still standing in 1876, situated on the turnpike about two miles south of the village of Derry; also the old well and a huge elm planted by his own hand."

—o—

## APPENDIX I.

—o—

### CURRIER.

—o—

The following list of descendants of Richard Currier Jr., father of Ruth Currier, wife of Capt. Robert Stuart, is contributed by Mr. James Bagley Currier, of Lowell, Mass., a descendant of an older brother of Richard:—

Richard Currier Jr., was born in 1708, married Sarah Merrill Nov. 25, 1731, lived near Bugsmore Hill, in South

Hampton, N. H. He was the son of Richard and Dorothy Currier, his grandparents being Deacon Thomas and Mary Currier. Dea. Thomas was born in 1646, and was the son of Richard Currier, born in 1617, whose wife was named Anne. (Whether they were married before coming over was not stated, but this Richard must have been an early settler.) Richard Jr. died in 1768. He had twelve children :—

1. Sarah, born in 1732, died in 1735.
2. Richard, born in 1733, died in 1735.
3. Judith, born in 1736.
4. Nathan, born in 1737, married Miriam Hoyt. (Was she a daughter of Anne Stuart Hoyt?)
5. Hannah, born in 1739.
6. Richard, born in 1742.
7. James, born in 1744, married Mary Bartlett.
8. Hannah, born in 1746, married —— Batchelder.
9. Ruth, born in 1749, married Robert Stuart in 1770.
10. Barnard, born in 1752, married Abigail ——.
11. Maj. John, born in 1753, married Betsey Bartlett.
12. Richard, born in 1754, married Mary, daughter of Challis Currier.

Nathan had children born in South Hampton :—

1. Sarah, born in 1761, married Nathan Kimball. (A Nathan, son of this Nathan, married a Webster, great-granddaughter of Duncan Stuart, and had Jonathan and David. Nathan Jr. was a carpenter, and went to Lowell about the first starting of the new town, building his house upon High Street, Belvidere, then a part of Tewksbury. Jonathan was born about 1816 to 1818, married Nancy Sawyer, a cousin to Passed Midshipman G. V. Fox, afterward Captain and Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy during the War for the Union. Jonathan became a teacher in Lowell; first, of a grammar school, then a Principal of the High School, and

afterward Superintendent of Schools of Lowell, and later, of Chelsea, Mass. He received his education in the schools of Lowell, being one of the first class at the establishment of the High School. He was, however, a close student through all the earlier years of his life. He died in 1890. David, born 1823, was a carpenter, married, died about 1846 to 50.)

2. Daniel, born in 1765, married Dorothy French; lived in Enfield, N. H.; his children were:—Henry, Sarah, Nathan, Daniel, Miriam, Dolly, Rebecca.

3. Nathan, born in 1767, married Mary Jones; lived in Enfield; his children were:—Mary, Thomas, Rebecca, Albert, Mary Ann, Moses I.

4. Ezekiel, born in 1770, married Alice Hoyt; lived in Enfield and removed to North Troy, Vt.; his children were: John W., Susanna, Miriam, Alice H., Alpheus, Ezekiel, Nathan, Sarah, Benjamin H., James M., Joseph M.

5. Miriam, born in 1773, married Joseph Merrill.

6. Richard, born in 1777, married Betsey Huse; lived in Enfield; his children were:–Miriam, James, William, Lewis, twins that died infants, John P., Dennison, Betsey.

7. Thomas, born in 1780, married and removed from Enfield to Irasburg and Troy, Vt; his children were:—Miriam, John, Barnard, Rhoda, Betsey, Nancy H., Thomas W., Mary, William G.

James, the 7th child of Richard Currier Jr., and the 2nd that lived to marry, had children born in Newtown, N. H.:

1. Mary, born in 1767, married John Bailey.

2. Richard, born in 1769, married Anna Pettingill, and lived in Enfield; their children were:—David, Mary B., Nancy, Richard B. By his second wife, Mary Garland, he had:—Jonathan, David, Mehitable, Warren.

3. Sarah, born in 1772, died in 1773.

4. James, born in 1775, married Sarah Bohonnon; went

to Lowell about 1826; they had:—Mary; Betsey; James; Sarah, born in 1804, married David White, of Keene, N. H.; Sophia, born in 1806; Jeremiah S., born in 1809, married Mary Coffin, and lived in Haverhill, Mass.; had:—George, Lizzie, James, Albert; Charlotte P., born in 1812, married a Mr. Yew.

No record is given of children to Hannah, the 8th child.

The record of Ruth (Stuart) is given on page 24 *et seq.*

Barnard, the 10th child of Richard Currier Jr., had five children born in Southampton:—Sarah, in 1771; Ephraim, 1774; Molly, 1778, married a Mr. Eastman, of Danville; Barnard, 1782, married Rhoda Quimby; lived in Danville, N. H., and had Abigail, Frank, David, Caroline, Ephraim, Rhoda; William, 1785, married, first, Miss Heath, second, Sally C. Haines; lived in Enfield, and removed to Concord, N. H.; had Stephen H., John F., Barnard W., Samuel M., Sally H., Thomas H., Charles H., Mary H., Joseph H., Martha J.

Major John, the 11th child of Richard Currier Jr., had twelve children, born in Amesbury:—

1. John jr., born in 1773, married Elizabeth Rowell, of Newtown, and had John, and Sally.

2. Elizabeth, born in 1774, married Theophilus Clough.

3. Sarah, born in 1778, married Thomas Goodhue, of Enfield.

4. Joseph born in 1780, married Mary Bartlett; had no children.

5. Mary, born in 1782, married Paul Chase.

6. Abigail, born in 1784, married Robert Cochran, of Enfield.

7. Hannah, born in 1787, married Nathaniel Currier, son of Levi, born in 1784. Their son Nathaniel lives in New York City.

8. Richard, born in 1789, married Mary Tappan, and had children born in South Hampton:—Andrew, John G., Sabrina, and Sally.

9. Benjamin, born in 1792, married, 1st, Molly Bagley, 2nd, Eliza French, and had:—Mary Ann in 1815, Benjamin, 1817, Elizabeth, 1822, Lucina, 1829, Otis W., 1833, Washington F., 1842, John H., 1846, Joseph Woodbury, 1851.

10. Louise, born in 1795, married Samuel Daggett.

11. Ruth, born in 1797, married Myron Chapin.

12. Nancy, born in 1800, married, 1st, Naham French, 2nd, —— Morse.

Richard the 12th child of Richard Currier Jr., had four children, born in Enfield:—

1. Richard, married Deborah Wiggin, and had Merrill, Mary, and Sally.

2. Chellis, or Challis, married —— Foster; had seven children, born in Enfield:—James A., George W., John, Sarah Eliza, Harriet, Franklin, Lucy Ann.

3. Polly.

4. Eliza.

This completes such information as I have been able to gather of the various roots, branches and stems of our family tree. That there should be many inaccuracies in such a work is unavoidable. Trusting, however, to the leniency of those whose record may be incomplete or contain errors, I tender this work to all the descendants of Duncan Stuart and to their family connections, hoping that they may ever keep the escutcheon unsullied and to the front in any effort for the advancement of OUR COUNTRY and THE RIGHT.

—{ J. A. S. }—

# ADDENDA.

——o——

After printing what I supposed would be my final page I received the following from the town clerk of Rowley:—

"*Dear Sir:*—Your ancestor's name is spelled on our records as follows:—Steward, Stewart, Stewartt, Sewart.

I do not think that Duncan's John was styled 'Mr.' in his old age.

I cannot inform you for certain as to the parents of Elizabeth Johnson, wife of Ebenezer Stuart. I find one who was the daughter of John and Hannah Johnson, born Jan. 16, 1659. A James Balley and an Elizabeth Johnson were married Maie 12, 1680. Your Ebenezer and Elizabeth were married May 23, 1698. I cannot make the distinction between the two.

BENJ. P. MIGHILL,
Clerk of Rowley."

Savage speaks of John Johnson, Rowley, 1650, married Dec. 1, 1655, Hannah, daughter of Anthony Crosby; had John, born 1668, Samuel, born 1671, besides two daughters, names not given; but one of whom we find from Mr. Mighill was named Elizabeth. It is questionable, however, that this was our ancestress as she would have been 61 years old at birth of Ebenezer's youngest child, Jane, born in 1720, with other births at quite regular intervals from 1699 up to that date. Moreover, it would appear from the above letter that this Elizabeth, at the age of 21 years, probably married the

James Bally, and in that case would have been styled "the widow Bally" unless granted a divorce with permission to resume her maiden name, a presumption still more doubtful for that day. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that Ebenezer Stuart's wife was some younger relative of this Johnson family of Rowley. Her parentage is still a problem for future solution. The Anthony Crosby spoken of by Savage was of Rowley in 1643, a Surgeon, with children :- Anthony, born about 1636, Joseph, born about 1640, and Hannah, who married Capt. John Johnson, who was made captain of the town by the General Court.

# THE
# DUNCAN STUART FAMILY IN AMERICA.

OUR BRANCH.

## SUPPLEMENT.

I am indebted to Mrs. Hannah Little (Noyes) Wescott, a descendant of Dr. Matthew Adams, (p. 153,) and of the William Johnson, first of that name in America, for a record of Johnsons to herself. She informed me that William, son of Nathaniel, a son of William, went from Charlestown to Newbury in 1698, the year of the marriage of Elizabeth Johnson to Ebenezer Stuart. The Boston Registrar tells me there is no record of birth of an Elizabeth to Nathaniel, but that an older brother, Joseph, married twice and had large issue, suggesting that I might find record of an Elizabeth to him at Haverhill. Haverhill's City Clerk gives me a record of "Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Tenney) Johnson, born Feb. 28, 1680,—no record of her marriage or death." This Elizabeth would be a cousin to William who was of Newbury in 1698 and she would have been 18 years 3 months old on "May 23rd, 1698." There remained but one other source from which she could have come—Edward, of Woburn. In answer to my query the Woburn city clerk says:—"After a careful and thorough search I am unable to find the record of the birth, marriage, or death of an Elizabeth Johnson, born about 1680." I feel very confident that Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Johnson, of Haverhill, is the one we have sought. Her record would then be as given on the next page.

1.—Maurice Johnson, Esq., M. P. for Stamford in 1523.—He had two sons; Robert and Francis.

2.—Robert, Arch-deacon of Leicester; married Maria ——. He died in 1625, leaving one son.

3.—Abraham, born 1577; married 1st, Anne Meadows in 1597 and had Isaac, (who married Lady Arabella, the daughter of Thomas, 14th Earl of Lincoln. She was buried at Salem.) Abraham married Cicely Chadderton in 1602 for his 2nd wife and had eleven children.

4.—William, his 4th son, 3rd by Cicely, settled at Charlestown in 1630; married Elizabeth Story in 1633. They had Rohanna, Elizabeth, *Joseph*, Jonathan, Nathaniel.

5.—Joseph, 3rd child and eldest son married for 2nd wife Hannah Tenney. He died Nov. 18, 1714. They had Joseph, on Oct. 15, 1667; William, on Jan. 15, 1669; Thomas, Dec. 11. 1670; Zachariah, Apr. 16, 1672; John, Nov. 9, 1673; Hannah, June 10, 1675; Mary, June 4, 1677; Jonathan Apr. 24, 1678, (killed by the Indians, Feb. 8, 1703-4); *Elizabeth*, Feb. 28, 1680; Nathaniel, Aug. 15, 1683; Zachariah, Aug. 26, 1687.

Joseph, Sr.'s brother Nathaniel married Joanna Long Nov. 24, 1668 and had Nathaniel, Mar. 8, 1670; William, Nov. 27, 1671, (removed to Newbury in 1698;) John, Aug. 30, 1673. (Joseph's John was born Nov. 9.)

6.—ELIZABETH, 9th child, born Feb. 28, 1680. Among the several Johnson families traced she is the only one of the name of an age to marry Ebenezer Stuart on May 23rd, 1698 and have nine children.

I find two other Elizabeths, but both would have been thirty-nine years old at the time of the marriage of Ebenezer Stuart and sixty-one years old at the birth of his youngest child. Of these one was the daughter of John and Hannah (Crosby) Johnson, of Rowley, born on Jan. 16, 1659; the other was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Maverick) Johnson, of Haverhill, born Nov. 16, 1659. The daughter of Joseph, Sr., of Haverhill needs only the finding a record

of a deed of the "Hawks Meadow" by Ebenezer Stuart and wife, or by Robert, his Executor, for *positive* proof of her identity. No such mention is made in any deed by them as recorded at Salem, the term "land" being used. Mr. Preston suggests that the meadow may have been in Hawk, now Danville, N. H., and therefore not recorded at Salem. As I find no other that can, while she does, comply with all the required circumstances of the query I feel very certain that

THIS COMPLETES THE RECORD OF OUR BRANCH OF

THE DUNCAN STUART FAMILY.

JOSEPH A. STUART.

Auburn, California, July 1, 1895.

ADDENDA

See below addition of information regarding Rev. Robert Stuart's third child. See pp. 54 & 55.

Rev. Robert Stuart's third daughter and youngest child, Mary Orill, born Feb. 4, 1867, I believe, was educated to become a teacher. Her record was inadvertently omitted. She is at the present time, March, 1894, residing with her sister Emma W., Mrs. Parish, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

8 10·3·88